

HOME NEWS

Mr Benn warns unions against using votes to defeat party reforms

By Fred Emery

Political Editor

Mr Wedgwood Benn issued a warning last night that Labour could not win the next election if it used its votes to defeat the party reforms.

What is at stake here is the integrity of Labour politics. Without that integrity there can be no credibility and without credibility there can be no victory. Mr Benn said in remarks prepared for a rally in London of the campaign groups fighting for the party's constitutional reforms.

Mr Benn's remarks contained some of the most scathing and categorical comments he has made about the last two Labour governments, in which he served.

He spoke on a day when the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers in conference at Llandudno was still in dispute over the AUEW engineering section's decision to vote against the two key party reforms Mr Benn espouses: making the submission for reselection of Labour MPs a mandatory process, and giving the party's national executive exclusive control over drafting the election manifesto.

That AUEW decision seems to tip the battle Mr James Callaghan's way, and Mr Benn's speech reflected that assessment.

He said: "There is no prospect whatever of returning to full employment in Britain and moving towards social justice unless the next Labour government puts into operation the policies that have been developed by successive Labour governments over the last few years."

These policies, worked out in conjunction with affiliated trade unions and supported by

them at our annual conference, will never be implemented unless the Labour Party is made more democratic.

It is no use protesting about unemployment when we are in opposition and then following the economic policies dictated by the bankers and the Establishment, as the last Labour government did, which actually increased unemployment.

He went on: "If the trade union votes at Blackpool are used to stop party democracy from being made real then they will be supporting the parliamentary leadership in opposition to the interests of their members."

"The Labour Party cannot possibly defeat the Thatcher Government in an election and tackle the crises unless we say plainly what we mean to do, and then do what we said we would do."

Mr Benn charged that the last Labour government overruled clear party and Trades Union Congress policies on the Common Market.

It had "dictated" the industrial policy which he claimed had been "accepted by the electorate" in both elections in 1974.

Also addressing the rally of the Rank and File Mobilising Committee for Labour Democracy, an umbrella group, was Mr Eric Heffer, another reform campaigner on the national executive, who scorned the party leadership. He said: "The British capitalist establishment are quite happy with a ' tame group of pussycats' body in the Labour Party."

"They give them immense support in their newspapers, but they are afraid of a party that would really get rid of the capitalist and would build a socialist rank and file."

Duffy retaliation threat over Employment Act

From Donald MacIntyre

Labour Reporter

Llandudno

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said yesterday that the union was ready to retaliate if provoked into government employment legislation.

He told the union's conference in Llandudno that the Government was the most "reactionary" for 50 years. The Conservatives recognised the trade union movement's strength, and that was the "precise reason" for the Employment Act.

It was not the union's "intention to seek conflict or to advise our members to break the law". However, Mr Duffy, whose union has been criticised within the TUC for indicating that it might be prepared to take state finance for union bailouts under the Act, said: "If provoked, we will retaliate. We will not stand idly by and yield to government attack."

After the Industrial Relations Act 1971, the union had alone faced the ineluctable night of the courts in a bitter fight which inflicted financial wounds from which the union is still healing.

The Government was "avidly stripping" the nationalised industries "which can only lead to de-industrialisation as they drastically cut support for employment and special industry programmes in areas and industries

where they are desperately needed."

Integration delayed: Well advanced moves to integrate three of the union's four federated sections into a single one have been stalled after a threat of legal action by four, back, collar, industrial, Administrative and Supervisory Section (Tass).

Mr John Edwards, the Cardiff Office Officer, who is legally responsible for approving transfers of any conferences between unions, is still considering whether to ratify the terms of the merger between the construction and foundry sections and the engineering section, which has 1,200,000 members.

The proposed merger of the foundry section (54,000 members), the construction section (25,000 members) and the other party to the planned merger, the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Copperplate and Heating and Domestic Engineers (75,000 members) all agreed last year to put the terms of a transfer to a ballot of their full membership.

The construction section, which was the first to carry out a poll of its members and had ballot papers printed and ready to go out two weeks ago, has delayed doing so after talks between its solicitors and Mr Edwards.

In representation to Mr Edwards, Tass indicated that it might be prepared to take legal action unless the interests of the union, which would be the one remaining separate section of the AUEW, were preserved.

Mr Prior told of collapse in staff morale

By a Staff Reporter

Union leaders warned the Government yesterday of a collapse of morale and a break in the Department of Employment because of cuts in staffing levels.

Industrial action may be resorted to because staff in employment exchanges are being overburdened by the rise in the number of people out of work, they said. First targets could be towns such as Corby and Shotton, where the number of people on the dole has risen by up to 40 per cent because of the closure of steel plants.

After a meeting yesterday with Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, the unions said the staff cutbacks were affecting not only employment exchanges but also the Manpower Services Commission, Jobcentres and the Health and Safety Executive.

They were alarmed that although the Government is to inject more resources into youth training opportunities, that could be done only by making cuts elsewhere in the department. The Civil and Public Services Association says that in a further 60,000 hours of overtime work.

A further 1,400 jobs were to be lost in the department from October despite predictions that unemployment would continue to rise, the unions said.

Mr Howell derides Steel 'search for rosy centre'

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Looking back on last week's effort by Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, to pave the way for an alliance with a new centre-right democratic party of State for Energy, said yesterday that there could be no spectacle as ridiculous as a band of "homeless politicians" searching for something to agree about.

They were "searching for the rosy centre-hand at the end of the rainbow, the midpoint between going forward and going back, the halfway house between decision and indecision, between reality and illusion", he said.

In a letter to his Guildford constituency Conservative Association Mr Howell did not reject the search for common ground in society; indeed, he sets it emerging and assures his supporters that the Conservative Party most certainly intends to occupy it.

But the tragedy or farce of the new moves to form a centre party and platform was that the searchers were looking only to the past.

"The persistent theme in all the 'new' and 'relevant' analyses . . . is that there should be cosy 'deals' with someone or other to plan

Policeman's intervention raises possibility of important test case

Mel Blyth incident upsets football world

By Craig Seton

The news that Essex police "take action against" Mel Blyth, the Millwall footballer, for swearing at his goalkeeper in a match on Saturday, bringing in a policeman on to the field, threw the football world into "doubt, worry, and self-criticism" yesterday.

Police Sergeant Frank Ruggles, who marched on to the pitch at Colchester to warn Mr Blyth, aged 24, about his language, had to play for three minutes, prepared a report on the incident for his superiors yesterday. Essex police said the facts would be considered and the case would be pursued further "if it is thought necessary".

It was clear that football officials and at least some managers considered the incident could develop into a test case with important implications for the rapidly deteriorating image of the game, and raises again the question of the relationship between behaviour on the pitch and that among spectators on the terraces.

Mr George Petchey, the manager of Millwall, said yesterday that he had a "fair old go" at Mel Blyth for the language he had used in Saturday's match and would drop the player from tonight's game against Carlisle if he was charged in the meantime.

"Mel has been honest and open and he is absolutely sick about the publicity, because it seemed such a trivial thing to me."

Westward franchise query to IBA

By Philip Robinson

Financial Staff

Westward Television is to decide this week whether to ask the Independent Broadcasting Authority if the return of Mr Peter Cadbury, the deposed chairman, would endanger the chances of the television station securing its franchise renewed in December.

Mr Cadbury, dismissed in July after a boardroom coup led by Lord Harris of Greenwich, the present chairman, has been fighting ever since to resume his place as head of the company. At an extraordinary shareholders' meeting last Wednesday he cast 60 per cent of the Westward voting shares to oust Lord Harris and five main board directors.

But he has said that if the IBA indicates formally to him that his chairmanship would jeopardize the franchise he will leave the company.

Last Wednesday's vote, not recognised as valid by the present board, was merely a technical procedural matter, Mr Cadbury's solicitors say. For legal reasons, there will be a further extraordinary shareholders' meeting on October 17, at which Mr Cadbury plans to challenge the board.

Meanwhile a draft report commissioned by Lord Harris from Price Waterhouse, the accountants, into the company's finances has been sent to Westward directors.

The report is not a final draft, which is expected at the end of this month, but contains points which Price Waterhouse feel needed clarification. Although it is not clear which directors the accountants would like to question, it is understood that Mr Cadbury will be among them.

Fan murder charge

Ronald Gilbert George Faby, aged 20, of Bobbismill Road, Nottingham, was charged yesterday at Teesside Magistrates' Court with the murder of a football supporter. Mr Craig Freese, aged 17, was recommended in custody until September 24.

It is a dream world in which money does not matter, the hard choices can always be evaded by printing more. It is the disastrous recipe of the 70s served up again with a few trimmings. It did not match the real world which does not work. The thinking of the poor centre-searchers has stopped like a broken clock.

But if people lifted their eyes from this sorry scene they could see at once that there was a new common ground to which people in many free countries, including our own, were moving: the common ground that inflation must be defeated. And there was no general half-way house between tackling it and not tackling it.

If the defeat of inflation was not given priority, it would destroy all other policies. It is the job devourer, the engine of injustice.

Mr Howell notes that the role of informed critic is being played in British politics not by the official Labour Opposition, or the centre-seekers but, with increasing effect by the select committees of Parliament.



Mel Blyth: "Honest and open"



Sergeant Ruggles: Preparing report

him", Mr Petchey said, "but if they do something to him then he deserves it".

The manager added that if footballism on the terraces started with swearing on the pitch, "then we have got to do something to stop it. The game will die if we do not do something about it. If we are going to clean up the game then we have got to be hard on everybody."

Mr Robert Roberts, manager of Colchester United, said: "I have never seen anything like it in my life, but the policeman obviously felt Mr Blyth might have caused trouble, so what he did was fair enough."

The Football Association said it was sending a letter to Essex report on the match from Mr

Michael Taylor, the referee, but his position on the law of the game was that the referee was best fitted to handle what happened on the pitch.

Mr Gordon Taylor, chairman of the Professional Footballers' Association, said the police action was "inappropriate and excessive" and was not likely to help matters. It was important that football and police authorities should get together to discuss possible guidelines.

A referee was in charge of a match and had the means to take action, Mr Taylor said. If he could not control a situation he could call on the police.

The Referee's Association

In brief

Diesel engine for Jaguar cars

A diesel-engined Jaguar car is being rushed into production by B.L. to provide an economy version of the group's flagship "saloon" car. Jaguar sales have been affected by the general recession, which has been particularly severe on large, luxury cars.

It is understood that B.L. wants to install a Continental-made diesel engine and that talks with two manufacturers are at an advanced stage.

Opera house reopens as 'act of faith'

The Belfast Grand Opera House reopened last night after a £3m restoration despite cuts in government support for the arts in Northern Ireland. Mr Stanley Worrall, chairman of the province's arts council, described the reopening as an act of faith.

Union election appeal

An internal appeal is expected to be lodged after the declaration by the Amalgamated Society of Boiler-makers and Fire-enginers, the union's next general secretary, Mr Barry Williams, a communist, was defeated by more than 400 votes.

Dublin parcels halted

Post Office parcel deliveries have been suspended in Dublin and mail collections restricted because of a shortage of petrol in the city, arising from a work-to-rule by tanker drivers.

Iranian jailed

Seated: Bahmanpour, an Iranian student living at Terrace Road, Glasgow, east London, was jailed for a week at Marlborough Street Court yesterday for obstructing police during the United States Embassy demonstration last month. He was recommended for deportation.

Divers honour Prince

The Prince of Wales yesterday became a member of the exclusive International Brotherhood of Divers. He was presented with a certificate when he opened the annual symposium of the World Underwater Federation in Edinburgh.

Youths charged

After a weekend rampage on the seaboard by rival gangs, twelve youths have been charged with carrying offensive weapons, and causing serious bodily harm, Bridlington police said yesterday. The youths were released on bail.

Stung woman dies

Mrs Carmela Tomaselli, from Sicily, died after being stung by wasps from a nest she disturbed while placing flowers on her sister's grave at Southend-on-Sea. It is believed she had a heart attack.

Flea traps set

Flea traps have been set in the Welsh Office building in Cardiff after civil servants complained they were being bitten.

Dock stoppage would increase food costs

By Our Business News Staff

Mr Ira Brown, director of the British Importers' Confederation, which represents 3,500 importers, said yesterday that a national dock strike would push up the price of imported food.

"Exporters are facing high interest rates, inflation and a high pound. They have been struggling along for most of the year and exports have held up remarkably well, so this is a most unfortunate twist. It cannot but affect our exports."

Mr Brown added: "The effect is going to be a loss of orders - one cannot separate imports and exports in this exercise. It is ultimately jobs are going to be lost, even more jobs than are being lost now."

A spokesman for the road haulage industry said a national dock strike would have an immediate and disastrous effect on

Doubts on 'right of silence'

By Our Legal Correspondent

A researcher into police interrogation methods has cast doubt on the existence, in reality, of a suspect's so-called "right of silence".

Mr Barrie Irving, on behalf of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, has a study of 76 police interviews in six months at Brighton police station.

To remain silent in a police

interview room in the face of determined questioning requires an abnormal exercise of will. The innocent, in the presence of the observer, and the guilty, in the presence of the officer who discussed the subject with him, do not exercise their right of silence; they talk usually volubly," he says.

Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, Interim Report, Research Studies No. 1 and No. 2 (Stationery Office, 22.70).

Three years for former footballer

Peter Storey, the former England, Arsenal, footballer, was jailed for three years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for his part in a scheme to counterfeit gold coins.

"You financed this operation to a very large extent," Judge Abella told him.

Mr Storey, aged 33, of Serpentine Gardens, Hford, Essex, had changed his plea and admitted conspiring to counterfeit half sovereign gold pieces with other men between June and September 1978.

Mr Paul Dodd, a defendant, said the case had brought Mr Storey from a life of wealth to bankruptcy. He had lost his thriving public-house in Islington, north London, and his marriage had ended in divorce.

Earlier the court had heard that the former footballer had been arrested, with six other defendants, in a series of simultaneous raids by Scotland Yard, Manchester and Liverpool.

David Heron, aged 50, employed of Down Court, Hackney, and George, a labourer, of Thomas Road, Blackheath, south London, also changed their pleas to guilty.

George Sant, aged 42, a salesman, of Warwick Court, Upper Clapton Road, east London, had earlier pleaded guilty to the same charge.

Robert Barry, aged 47, a labourer, of Neighbour Road, Clapton, was cleared by the jury.

Sergeant Serke, of Ferndale Drive, Redbridge, Essex, admitted two charges of pilfering the coins, and Robert Kay, aged 64, a mechanic, of Warwick Court, Upper Clapton Road, admitted two charges of possessing silver and a coin press.

Mr Storey and Mr Sant were both jailed for 27 months. Mr Kay and Mr Barry were each given a two-year suspended sentence and fined £500 and £400 respectively. Mr Heron will be sentenced next week.

Limb transplantation will become possible in the next century, surgeon say

From Frances Gibb

Aylesbury

In the next century surgeons will be able to transplant limbs from one body to another, a conference on the techniques of microsurgery was told yesterday.

Mr Bruce Peden, a consultant plastic surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, Aylesbury, said the techniques for such operations already existed, but tissue rejection had still to be overcome.

"When the problem of immunity is conquered, there is no doubt that major tissue transfer from one body to another, or from a cadaver to a living body, will not only be possible, but routine."

Microsurgery, or operations involving work usually through a microscope, on blood vessels, nerves, muscles and tendons, was almost limitless in its application, he said. It had uses for every branch of surgery: plastics, chest, gynaecological, heart, brain, eye and bone.

The technique, although developed some twenty years ago, was now being improved because of greater knowledge of small vessels and nerves. The joining of vessels was itself so simple that it could be taught to a schoolboy in two weeks.

Mr Bailey was speaking at a conference at St. Mary's Hospital, Aylesbury, on the start of a visit to Britain by Dr Chen Chunwei, a leading Chinese surgeon, and expert in microsurgery.

Dr Chen showed films of work

at the Sixth People's Hos

Shanghai, where totally se

blinded are routinely r

ected to the hand. I

amputated limbs which previ

ously had been removed to be

restored to function and

sense. In many cas

the arm can be fitted to

skin, muscle and bone, oft

only one operation.

Dr Chen described one o

latest operations in his ho

which involved the trans

fer of a piece of each of a pa

tient's arm to form a two-finger

limb. The patient had his

first amputated.

He also described trans

fer of the second toe to the

place of a thumb.

Such operations, all but tw

been successful, he said.

"Surgical techniques are a

steadily improving, and

because of the surgeons'

national dislike of using

scopes, he said. But alt

in China such operations

begin with the naked eye

and are now being im

Strike by craftsmen at the BBC is likely to affect more programmes

By John Withers

A strike by craftsmen at the BBC Television Centre, which disrupted several programmes over the weekend, is likely to affect production again this week.

The dispute, involving the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs and the National Association of Theatrical, Television and Kine Employees, halted the production of seven programmes for the autumn

season, including the comedy show *The Dawson Watch* and *All About Books*.

Pickers turned away several lorries carrying scenery yesterday, but *Blue Peter* was the only live programme to be affected. It was screened without its normal backdrop.

The strike started on Friday when 143 men walked out in support of 27 colleagues who were suspended for refusing to work on scenery. A further 81

members of the two unions joined the strike yesterday.

The men are protesting about an incident last month when the BBC refused to send a carpenter and an assistant on location.

The unions say the men were necessary for a stunt in which Les Dawson, the comedian, was to walk through a glass-paned door. The BBC said it already had two men there from the visual effects department to ensure the safety of the actor.

Mr Bill Cotton, acting managing director of BBC television, explained that the management was not prepared to send a carpenter and an assistant because there was no work for them. "We have not got the money or resources to use more staff on programmes than are needed."

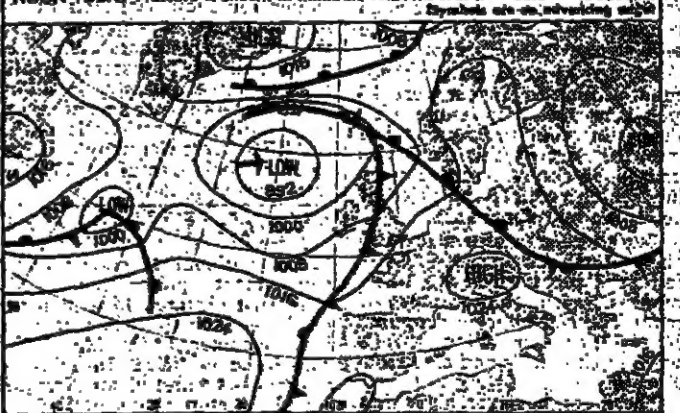
The unions replied that the BBC was trying to save money by delaying work which should be done by their

members. Mr Patrick Leach, deputy general secretary of the ABS, said: "The men are worried by a series of nagging disputes and see their jobs threatened."

A meeting is to be held today involving representatives from branches of the unions at the television centre.

Drama and light entertainment programmes are to be screened in the autumn, being delayed by the dispute.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun: 10.30 am - 5.30 pm. Moon: 1.35 pm - 10.42 pm. High: 6.30 am, 6.46 pm, 6.58 pm. Low: 1.45 am, 1.47 am, 1.48 am, 1.49 am, 1.50 am, 1.51 am, 1.52 am, 1.53 am, 1.54 am, 1.55 am, 1.56 am, 1.57 am, 1.58 am, 1.59 am, 2.00 am, 2.01 am, 2.02 am, 2.03 am, 2.04 am, 2.05 am, 2.06 am, 2.07 am, 2.08 am, 2.09 am, 2.10 am, 2.11 am, 2.12 am, 2.13 am, 2.14 am, 2.15 am, 2.16 am, 2.17 am, 2.18 am, 2.19 am, 2.20 am, 2.21 am, 2.22 am, 2.23 am, 2.24 am, 2.25 am, 2.26 am, 2.27 am, 2.28 am, 2.29 am, 2.30 am, 2.31 am, 2.32 am, 2.33 am, 2.34 am, 2.35 am, 2.36 am, 2.37 am, 2.38 am, 2.39 am, 2.40 am, 2.41 am, 2.42 am, 2.43 am, 2.44 am, 2.45 am, 2.46 am, 2.47 am, 2.48 am, 2.49 am, 2.50 am, 2.51 am, 2.52 am, 2.53 am, 2.54 am, 2.55 am, 2.56 am, 2.57 am, 2.58 am, 2.59 am, 3.00 am, 3.01 am, 3.02 am, 3.03 am, 3.04 am, 3.05 am, 3.06 am, 3.07 am, 3.08 am, 3.09 am, 3.10 am, 3.11 am, 3.12 am, 3.13 am, 3.14 am, 3.15 am, 3.16 am, 3.17 am, 3.18 am, 3.19 am, 3.20 am, 3.21 am, 3.22 am, 3.23 am, 3.24 am, 3.25 am, 3.26 am, 3.27 am, 3.28 am, 3.29 am, 3.30 am, 3.31 am, 3.32 am, 3.33 am, 3.34 am, 3.35 am, 3.36 am, 3.37 am, 3.38 am, 3.

HOME NEWS

Nationalists stage two protests over Welsh language TV

A Staff Reporter
Welsh nationalists yesterday staged two protests in the town of Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, to demand that the Government should set up a Welsh language television channel.
Five men appeared before magistrates at Llanelli a few hours after the protests at Mr. Justice's office.
The court was told that during the night papers and posters were torn from cabinets and posters were ripped from walls.
The defendants were Hugh Jones, aged 38, a student of Llanelli Road, Brecknock; Thomas Hughes, aged 35, of Llanelli; and three others, aged 35, 36, and 37, of Llanelli.
They all admitted causing criminal damage to documents.

Owner may face charges over escaped bear

Our Correspondent
A man who owned a bear which escaped from his house in the Hebrides, while he was away, may face charges under the Dangerous Wild Animals Act, 1925, cover such cases.
The bear was captured in a trap set by the local police.
It is understood that he will be charged with two counts under the Act, the serious Wild Animals Act, 1925, cover such cases.
The bear was captured in a trap set by the local police.
It is understood that he will be charged with two counts under the Act, the serious Wild Animals Act, 1925, cover such cases.

C punished for chase in wrong car

Police Constable Ben Miles, who also took part in the chase, has been reprimanded for using a patrol car.
Some police officers in Nottingham have expressed disgust at the punishment. The case will be raised at next month's meeting of the Nottinghamshire Constables' branch of the Police Federation.
Mr. Anthony Parker, the local chairman of the constables' branch, said: "I am appalled."

Reactions to health area changes sought

From Ronald Kershaw
Sheffield
The Trent Regional Health Authority, which covers parts of South Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, yesterday published various options for restructuring the National Health Service in its region.
The move is in response to the Government's decision in July to replace all area health authorities and health districts by English district health authorities (DHAs).
A consultative document containing options for each area and proposed boundary changes in some cases has been sent to some 200 organizations and about 50 MPs.
It is expected that firm recommendations will be made by the end of next February so that "shadow" district health authorities may be established by September, 1981, and come into operation in April, 1982.
The provisional conclusions for South Yorkshire are the creation of three district authorities for Barnsley, Doncaster, and Rotherham and Mexborough, the last to include the whole of the Dearne Valley. Others are:
Sheffield: No conclusion until after consultation; the options are for one or two authorities although neither option may satisfy government criteria.
Derbyshire: Options are two or three authorities, but no conclusion.
Nottinghamshire: Four options presented: the first for four authorities, the second for two and the third and fourth for three with different constituent parts; no conclusion.
Lincolnshire: One or two authorities, with evenly balanced argument for both; no conclusion.
Leicestershire: Four options offered but the regional authority recommends three district authorities based on existing health districts with minor adjustments to boundaries within city limits.



Mr. Dennis Lennon, the architect for the Theatre Royal renovation, showing artist's impressions to Sir Peter Hall.

West Country base for the National Theatre

From Kenneth Gosting
Bath
A collaboration was announced at Bath yesterday which will give the National Theatre an important base in the West Country for its middle-scale touring productions and a new lease of life to the 175-year-old Theatre Royal.
At the same time the Bath Theatre Trust announced a renovation scheme for the theatre costing £2.5m, for which an appeal has been launched.
Bath Corporation has been asked to contribute, and its policy committee met last night to consider the request. It was asked to match an Arts Council capital grant of £400,000.
The council is also to double the National Theatre's touring grant for 1982, when it is hoped the work on the theatre will be completed, raising it to £420,000.
The idea for the link with the National Theatre came from Mr. Jack Phipps, regional director of the Arts Council, one of whose ancestors, Mr. C. J. Phipps, redesigned the theatre's interior when it was wrecked by fire in 1862.
Mr. Jeremy Fry, chairman of the Theatre Trust, said the Theatre Royal was the first British provincial theatre to be granted a royal patent and had given some 35,000 performances to 14 million people.
But the last 10 years had been a struggle, with the possibility of closure looming at every minute.
Sir Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre, said it was their intention to build up links with theatres around the country.
"We hope to open two productions here a year and to bring in smaller size productions from the Lyttelton and Cottesloe theatres also," he said.

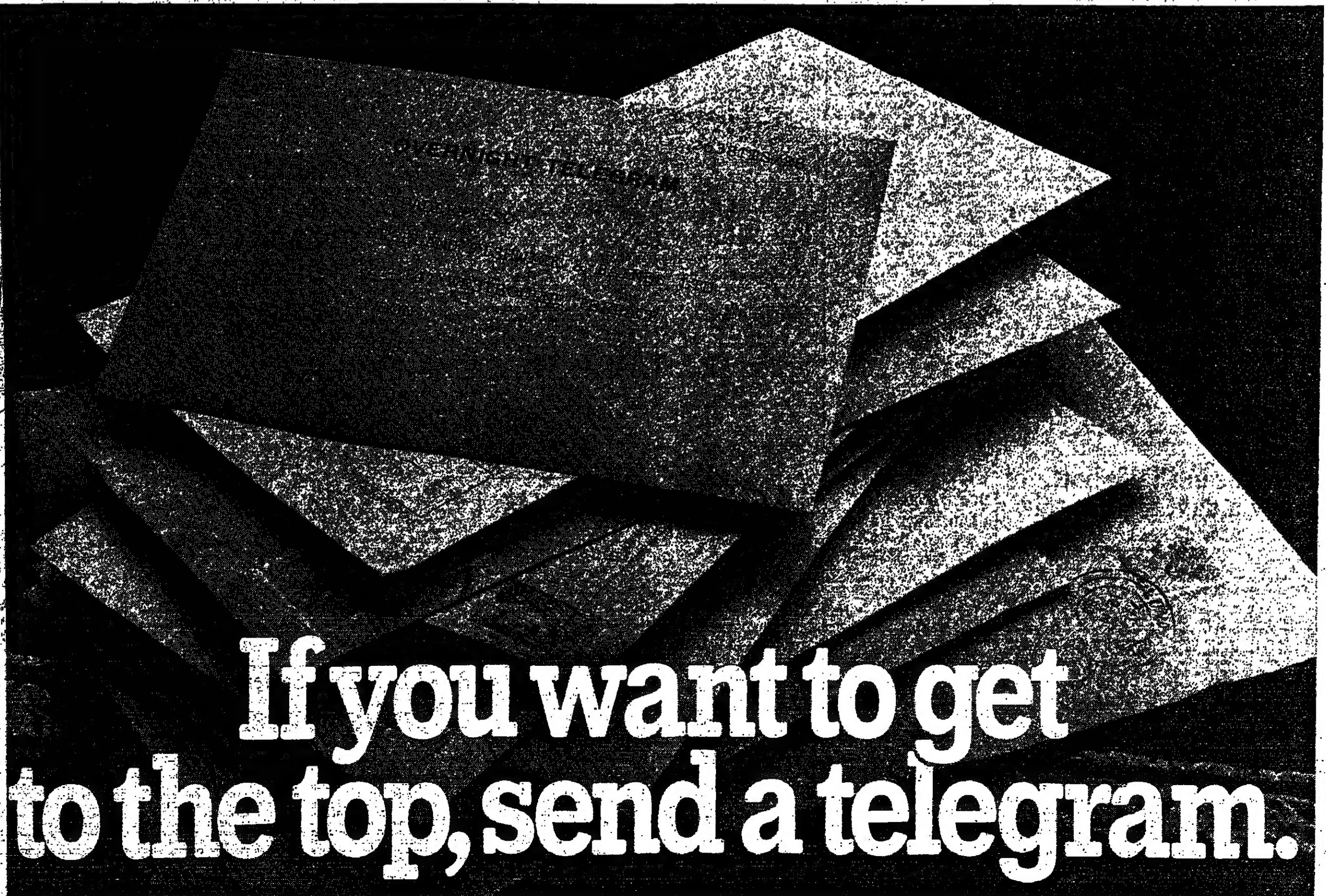
Teenagers warned of 'myths' about sex

By Richard Ford
A leaflet aimed at teenagers and listing the myths of sexual life among youngsters was released yesterday as an antidote to literature telling them about contraception and abortion.
The message emblazoned on the 20,000 leaflets, which are to be distributed to schools and youth clubs, is: "Saying 'No' isn't always easy." It was thought up by young members of The Responsible Society. They want teenagers between the ages of 13 and 16 to be more aware of the dangers of early sexual activity, and consider that more important than publishing contraceptive and abortion advice to schoolchildren.
The society, which aims to combat what it claims is the irresponsibility of big advertisers and the media towards teenage sexual activity, criticized the Government for increasing its allowance to the Family Planning Association and said a new approach was needed. "We are not concerned about the promiscuous youngsters."
"We are concerned about those waiting in the wings to play their role, who are being lured by a massive amount of propaganda. The more contraceptive advice there is, the greater the activity among those children it is designed to hit and exploit," Mr. Jeremy Lee, a Society member, said in introducing the leaflet.

Whitehall brief: In rural retreat at Sunningdale, top civil servants face 'awful' gathering

Where an initiative could stop the slide into defeatism

By Peter Hennessy
In a rare burst of passion, a permanent secretary once confided over the lunch table that every year there was one meeting he dreaded attending above all others. "I do many things for my country that I do not like, but this is the end," he said.
On a separate occasion, another Whitehall knight opined of the same event: "Can you imagine being trapped for a weekend with those people? Ghastly, indescribably ghastly."
The awful gathering to which these eminent public servants were referring is due to take place this year on October 24 to 25 in the pleasant surroundings of the Civil Service College, at Sunningdale Park, in Berkshire. At lunchtime on Friday, October 24, 14 permanent secretaries of the government will meet to discuss the state of the country and to suggest possible items for inclusion on the Sunningdale agenda. This year the 44 permanent secretaries should override the pessimism that afflicts them at the prospect of the annual retreat and recognize the need for some hard thinking about the condition of their profession.
Morale in the Civil Service is at an all-time low. Few governments have been more hostile to their officials as a breed than Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's. A wide spectrum of political opinion from the Labour left to the radical right are on record since the permanent secretaries last met at Sunningdale as saying that Whitehall needs fundamental reform.
Sir Ian should recognize that a committee of inquiry, in succession to the Fulton committee of 1965-69, which had little impact, is highly likely before the end of the decade. Permanent secretaries should not, as in the past, merely react to the ideas of others. Sir Ian should commission, after discussion at Sunningdale, a small group of colleagues to prepare a paper on possible future models for the Whitehall machine ranging from the interventionist to the laissez faire.
He must do something, too, to stop the slide into defeatism in Whitehall. At Sunningdale, three years ago, Sir Patrick Nairne, Permanent Secretary to the Department of Health and Social Security, suggested new moves should be made to improve the image and standing of the Civil Service. A working party reported in 1978, but little was done to implement its findings. The file should be reopened.
Finally, Sir Ian and the Sunningdale 44 should review Whitehall's response to the first year of life of the 12 new Commons select committees. In 1978, the permanent secretaries were split, as one of them put it, into stuffed shirts versus the rest, when they considered whether to welcome the new development. At that state the stuffed shirts lost narrowly.
From the means detectable in Whitehall about the assertiveness of the new committees, the stuffed shirts would probably win the day now if there was a chance to kill the new constitutional development. Appointed public servants in Whitehall have never been very good at recognizing the sovereignty and rights of elected persons at Westminster. Sir Ian and his friends should overcome their negativism on that and other matters, and show the critics and would-be reformers that they are not beyond redemption and that, like the proverbial physician, they can heal themselves.



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HOME NEWS

Negligence is ruled out at smallpox inquest

From Arthur Osman
Solihi

Verdicts of manslaughter were returned at an inquest at Solihull, West Midlands, yesterday on Mrs Janet Parker, aged 40, who died two years ago from smallpox that she contracted while working as a photographer in the anatomy department at Birmingham University, and her father.

The inquest was told that Mrs Parker's father, Mr Frederick Whitcombe, aged 71, died from a heart attack.

Dr J. W. Brown, the coroner, told the jury that on the question of negligence he was interested only in criminal negligence, which was negligence caused by wanton disregard of the safety of others.

I put it to you that from the evidence we have heard today there is no such evidence of criminal negligence.

In the case of Mrs Parker he said: "No amount of investigation, which have been very thorough, have been able to elucidate the manner in which the virus was conveyed from the department to the unfortunate Mrs Parker."

Dr Brown said that although it could not be certain, Mr Whitcombe was probably incubating smallpox. A post-mortem examination was not carried out on either body because of the risk of infection.

Mrs Parker worked in a department above the smallpox laboratory at the university medical school. After she became ill she was taken to her parents' home for nursing.

Professor Kevin McCarthy, head of the medical microbiology department at Liverpool University, told the jury that Professor Henry Bedson, head of the Birmingham laboratory, who later killed himself, had been "absolutely meticulous" and had well ordered safety procedures in the laboratory.

The inquest was told that Mrs Parker's husband, Mr Joseph Parker, was still extremely upset, and had been excused from appearing.

But in a statement he had said that his wife's illness was first diagnosed as influenza and a second doctor thought that a rash she had developed was due to her previous treatment.

The coroner said that the delay in concluding the inquest had been caused by "a rather vexatious amount of litigation," which had caused him some anxiety over the past two years. He had been advised by the Attorney General, the Home Office and the Department of Health and Social Security to stay his hand until the conclusion of a case against Birmingham University in which it was cleared of charges of failing to ensure the safety of employees, brought by the Health and Safety Executive.



A cheerful patient and her teddy bear being transferred from St Benedict's Hospital, in Tooting, yesterday.

Ambulance man says driver was intimidated

By John Winder

The owner of a private ambulance service that has been used to take elderly patients from St Benedict's Hospital, in Tooting, south London, to other hospitals because of London Ambulance Service drivers who had been intimidated.

Another driver, who lived in Woolwich, had reported that three men had called at his house in his absence and asked his wife if he was working on the St Benedict's job.

St Benedict's is being picketed in an attempt to prevent its closure. Mr Hughes, a 52-year-old ambulance driver, said that on Friday pickets had approached one of his drivers and said they knew where he lived. The driver had replied that he did not mind what they said to him, but they should leave his wife and children alone.

Twelve of the remaining 85 patients were transferred yesterday. Before that could be done the hospital management blocked the main entrance.

A strong force of police was on hand when ambulances arrived yesterday. One picket was removed by police from the front of an ambulance.

Closing St Benedict's is part of a plan drawn up because of the removal of St George's, Hyde Park Corner, to new premises in Tooting. It is hoped to save about £1.5m.

Regional report
Cardiff

Language becomes a weapon to reinforce their identity and the Welsh language is their non-conformist religion.

Such excesses are causing increasing concern to the leaders of Welsh life. Recently, Mr. Jones, the Welshman, the only Welsh language newspaper to circulate throughout Wales, gave over his front page to an editorial entitled "Time to sober up."

It is pointed out that the estimated £100 million of Welsh financial and practical difficulties, but concluded that those were as nothing compared with the problem of drink. Y Cymro said some young people spent more than £100 on drink and that none of that money went towards benefiting the nation's premier cultural festival.

After the hearing Mr. Uziel-Hamilton said he was "absolutely shattered" by the news of Miss Joyce's drinking.

Dr. Paul Knapman, the coroner, recorded a verdict that Miss Joyce, aged 53, died of chronic alcoholism.

Dr. Ian Murray-Lyon, a liver specialist, said in a letter that after Miss Joyce had been admitted to a Harley Street clinic he discovered that she had been drinking half a bottle of spirits a day for 10 years, and recently very much more.

Dr. Rufus Crompton, the pathologist, said Miss Joyce's liver was twice the normal size and her heart and lungs had also suffered because of her drinking.

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WEST EUROPE

Protest over the Pope's attack on abortion

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept 15

Signor Loris Fortuna, deputy president of the Chamber of deputies and drafter of Italy's first divorce law, protested today against the Pope's open support for the attempt to abolish legal abortion by referendum.

Commenting on the Pope's speech against abortion at Siena yesterday, Signor Fortuna, who is a Socialist, said the Pope did not address himself only to Roman Catholics but suggested that all citizens, believers or otherwise, should be mobilized against a law of the state.

The Pope's attitude was, he said, "an attack on the autonomy and the sovereignty of the state and of Parliament." Signor Fortuna said the Pope used different standards regarding the internal affairs of Poland, where he had shown "absolute respect for the sovereignty of that country" during the recent strikes.

In Italy he did not hesitate to enter the field, not just at the religious and moral level but also with the more pragmatic and political aim of doing away with a law now in force.

The radicals have also issued a statement describing the Pope's speech as a "scandalous and shameful violation of the laws of the republic."

A group of Christian Democratic Deputies said today they have put down a question asking the Ministers of Health and Justice for their views on the Pope's attack on abortion in a Milan hospital which was carried out last week.

It was alleged that the woman was six months pregnant and that the foetus died two hours after the operation took place. They admit the operation was legal as the result of an instruction from the public prosecutor's office in Monza. But they maintain that the case had "premeditated homicide."

There are fears that the abortion issue could seriously upset the delicate political balance of the country if it becomes a referendum. To hold a referendum, opponents of the existing law must obtain 500,000 signatures. With the Pope's support this should not be difficult.

Hook of Holland train crashes at harbour edge

From Robert Schell
Amsterdam, Sept 15

An accident which almost ended in disaster has closed railway traffic to the Hook of Holland for at least 24 hours.

A commuter train from Rotterdam to the Hook overran a narrow-gauge railway and narrowly escaped plunging into the harbour.

The train, carrying 122 passengers, was derailed when it went on to the railway bridge over the harbour before the swivel bridge had completely closed. Twelve of the 40 passengers were slightly injured.

The busy route to the Hook which connects with the ferry service to the island of Texel and the damage is described as "considerable". Buses are being used to transport passengers between Rotterdam and the Hook.

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Village priest stops anti-Strauss march as clash between the bishops and coalition intensifies

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Sept 15

A Bavarian village priest sat in the road today and stopped an anti-Strauss march against Herr Franz Josef Strauss from leaving on his 2,000-mile journey.

Surrounded by angry laymen, demonstrators and Strauss supporters, Father Hermann Volck of Sonthofen made his contribution to the biggest clash for several years between the Roman Catholic Church and the political left.

An informal truce between the church and the Social Democratic Party (SPD) was broken last week in the middle of the election campaign. The cause was the leaking of a pastoral letter, due to be read from all pulpits next Sunday, which was seen by the SPD as clear advice to vote for Herr Strauss and the Christian Democratic party and its Christian Social Union ally.

It said the faithful to think what God's commandments required from politics before voting. It criticized "dangerously high state debts," the state's economic and social problems, and the spread of bureaucracy, which it said, "must be corrected."

The criticisms are among the main planks in Herr Strauss's election campaign.

The letter also attacked divorce and abortion laws.

The Bishops have also proposed an election prayer, which asks that people be led "on the path of peace, freedom and justice". The CDU-CSU election slogan is "Peace and Freedom".

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, demanded at the weekend that the bishops stop "playing politics from the pulpit".

He said West Germany is one of the few states that collects taxes for recognized churches, and said it did not interfere in their internal affairs. "I think we can expect that the church does not interfere (in politics)." Members of his staff said he considered the letter a breach of trust between the church and the party and had taken it very seriously. Other coalition members hinted that the letter would have adverse effects on dialogue between the church and their parties.

A spokesman for the West German Bishops' Conference has denied that there has been interference in the election.

Before the Second Vatican Council West German bishops had supported the CDU-CSU without inhibitions but afterwards tended to refrain from direct involvement in party politics. During the last two elections they simply urged the faithful to vote according to their conscience.

The main clashes with the Social Democrats have been over abortion and divorce legislation.

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Investigation of Bologna attack 'sho of funds'

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Sept 15

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist leader, has accused the Government of not providing sufficient funds for the investigation of the Bologna railway station attack.

In an angry speech Bologna last night, he alleged that the investigation was being hampered not by a surprising lack of resources but by leaks of information and various manoeuvres.

The Communist leader also accused the Government of not providing sufficient funds for the investigation of the Bologna railway station attack.

He accused the Bologna investigators and the swift by which they had arrested a "band of fascists" who were charged in connection with the attack.

The attack, which claim lives, was not their only charge. He also accused the Government of not providing sufficient funds for the investigation of the Bologna railway station attack.

He claimed that the investigation was being hampered not by a surprising lack of resources but by leaks of information and various manoeuvres.

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Investigation of Bolson OVERSEAS

Mr Reagan sets out five goals to be achieved within year

David Cross.
Washington, Sept. 15

Framed against the photo-
graph backdrop, he came
the United States Capitol.
Ronald Reagan and his Re-
publican vice-presidential candi-
date, Mr. George Bush, today
and Republican members of
Congress in Washington for a sta-
tuecratic demonstration of
city unity.

Today we are proposing a
covenant with the
American people," the former
governor of California told an
audience of several thousand
body supporters. "Each of
these pledges that, if elected,
will begin making a new
election as a solid unit
I mean. And we pledge that
him a year from today—by
November 15, 1981—we will
have five major goals for
America:

These goals were: A substan-
cut in the congressional
get as an example of belit-
tling for the rest of the
argument: sales tax cuts,
defense spending, reducing
fraud and abuse and
up the fires of inflation.
is protecting those in need,
social income tax cuts to
ease incentives for saving,
investment and capital reform
all-out efforts to encourage
private investment and
permanent jobs, particu-
larly in the cities; and
to defend against
the country's foreign
"credible" and to
sure peace and stability in
world."

Turning his attention to Mr.
Reagan's first term in office,
Reagan said it had been
characterized by a complete
"loss of leadership." Penn-
sylvania Avenue (the street
to the White House to the
capital) was "a bridge
between two branches of gov-
ernment but a moat dividing
responsive congressional
leadership from a President who
then isolated and unable to
fulfill the primary responsibility
his office," Mr. Reagan

the result has been legisla-
chaos. Never before have

US Elections

Mr. Reagan ended his speech with the remark which proved successful as the Republican convention in Detroit—an invitation to his audience to "join in a rousing chorus of 'God Bless America'." The strains of the song were heard, but not the shouts of a small group of protesters.

Before Mr. Reagan spoke, a number of Republican luminaries, including Sen. Charles McNair of Rhodes, his counterpart from the House of Representatives, recited the words "historic times over."

It was indeed the first time a living memory that the Republican nominees had joined forces with Republican candidates for such a demonstration of mutual respect before an election. Also present were many of the Republican candidates for Congress. They clearly hoped that the parade today in the streets of the Capital would mark their last.

Wives on board lost British ship

The loss of the Derbyshire would be the worst disaster involving a British vessel for many years. Last night, the General Council for British Shipping said it could prove to be the largest British ship ever to be posted missing at Lloyd's, with an insured value of £25m (over £10m).

At the time it went out of contact, the Derbyshire was carrying 43 Britons and a Malaysian crewman. It had a crew of 42 under the command of Captain Geoffrey Underhill, an experienced seafarer from Chelmsford, Essex, and was also carrying the wives of two officers.

They were named last night as Mrs Mary Jones, the wife of Mr David Jones, the second engineer, and Mrs Ann Marie Graham, the wife of Mr Graham Hutchinson, the third engineer. Bibby Line, the Liverpool owners of the ship, has a policy of allowing wives to live on board with their husbands when they are officers or senior ratings.

Uneasiness as Polish unions begin task of establishing legal identity

From Dossa Trevisan
Warsaw, Sept 15

From today trade unionists from all over Poland will be heading for the district court in Warsaw to obtain legal identities for their new independent unions.

Under the registration procedures announced by the authorities the applicants from the founding committees must give the names of their members, their headquarters and scope of activity—professional and territorial — and provide details about the people entitled to represent the unions.

Other documentation required includes the resolution establishing a particular union and the list of its committee members. When all this has been done the union is granted legal identity.

But there is some uneasiness as to whether this amounts to full legal status and there is uncertainty about how long it will take the court to check procedure.

The court has to establish that a union's application conforms to the law and the constitution. It can cancel registration if the applicant or the committee is guilty of fulfilling its legal obligations.

Mistrust is deep and the question asked by experts advising

Workers win support of 'Pravda'

Moscow, Sept. 15.—The official party newspaper *Pravda* today rebuked officials in industry who ignored the needs of workers and refused to discuss labour problems openly with them.

The rebuke, delivered in a front-page leading article, made no reference to Polish events and was directed at Communists. The Party had created a political atmosphere of good morale where the country's "free, conscientious toilers" could together perform any task.

It was essential to preserve the unity of Soviet citizens and the solidarity of the people around the party as well as strengthening their trust in it and their general sense of civic responsibility, *Pravda* said.

"Therefore we should not be become reconciled to cases where officials are afraid to suffer from a sort of deafness to the opinions of the collective, and from fear to discuss openly upward questions."

There was no direct evidence that the article was written with Poland in mind.

But it seems possible that the timing of the article could be linked to the problems in Poland. The Soviet press has recently quoted Polish Communist Party admissions that it had been out of touch with its workers. —Reuter.

Mr Carter optimistic on hostage issue

Corpus Christi, Texas, Sept. 15—President Jimmy Carter said today that recent statements by Iranian leaders might lead to a resolution of the hostage crisis. Apparently referring to remarks by Ayatollah Khomeini, the President said: "They are making statements in Iran that might very well lead to a resolution of this problem in the future".

Referring to Mr Ronald Reagan, his presidential election opponent, who has said he would accept most of the conditions set by the ayatollah for releasing the Americans, Mr Carter said it would be a serious mistake for him to discuss specifics in public.

Arter adviser steps down ter cocaine accusation

Patrick Bryan Hamilton, Sept. 15

Tim Kraft, President of the national residential sign manager, has taken leave of absence during investigation into allegations he used cocaine. He was in rank on the campaign after Mr. Hamilton Jordan.

Mr. Robert Strauss would appear to be no notice of his returning before election.

The allegations were made last week by a former member of the White House staff, joining the investigation into actions against Mr. Jordan.

Special prosecutor was started last week to examine evidence, and when the fact in the press at the week.

Mr. Kraft stepped aside to avoid embarrassing the dem.

Jordan, when under question, did not think it necessary to take leave from his post of White House chief of staff. The

Township violence blamed on Mr Mugabe's followers

From Frederick Cleary Salisbury, Sept 15

Many Africans have been injured in hand grenade attacks in townships in or near Salisbury. There was also violence about 30 miles north of Salisbury.

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the Patriotic Front leader, claimed today that the violence was the work of the Rhodesian Front (RF), the party of Mr. Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

The incidents started late on Saturday night when grenades were thrown into a beerhall in Chitungwiza, the township about 17,000 former guerrillas are soon to be housed.

In this attack 27 people were injured, three seriously.

The five grenades exploded in three separate incidents last night in the Sake and Harare townships. Ten people, all blacks, were taken to hospital.

Snatch fighters, known as supporters of the

Rabbi Kahane sentenced for West Bank incident.

Rabbi Meir Kahane, the militant Jewish leader, was convicted on 11 military court today of provoking disturbances in occupied Arab towns.

In separate incidents he and supporters of his Kach movement, some armed, went to Hebron and to Ramallah to tell the mayors that they should "obey" Israeli rule or leave.

In Nabatieh, Bassam Shakfeh confronted Rabbi Kahane in the street, while Mr. Yair Klitaf of Ramallah shouted at him from an office window. Crowds gathered and rocks restored order.

Rabbi Kahane was sentenced

North-south dialogue faces failure

New York, Sept. 15.—The United Nations General Assembly is to finish its extraordinary session on reviving the North-South dialogue tonight without any apparent concrete progress.

Mr Humphry Berkeley

A report from Johannesburg on September 11 said that Mr Humphrey Berkeley, the former British Conservative MP, resigned his post as an adviser to the Transkei Government after being found badly beaten on the country's border, near East London in South Africa. Mr Berkeley states that he did not resign, but was dismissed unlawfully and is suing the Transkei Government for breach of contract among other things.


War of the air waves in Eritrea

from Dan Connell of Reuters
ag, Eritrea, Sept. 15


As the first grey streaks of
sun break over this guerrilla
camp, a muffled crackling
followed by a few bars of
music, signals the resumption
the battle of the air waves.
Eritrean guerrillas are start-
ing the daily radio broadcast
their troops in this arid
land to their Ethiopian enemy.
is part of a propaganda
campaign by the Eritrean
peoples' Liberation Front
PLF, aimed at building up
the morale of its fighters and
demonstrating the of its Soviet-
backed foe, according to Mr.
Mesfin Gebreab, of the front's
information department.

The guerrillas also print
newspapers in three languages
which are distributed through-
out the EPLF-occupied areas of
the north in Ethiopia.

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OVERSEAS

Asean confident that UN will again back Pol Pot regime

From David Watts
Singapore, Sept 15

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) goes into the new session of the United Nations General Assembly, starting tomorrow, confident that it will be able to hold the line against the communist bloc in the struggle to retain the Pol Pot regime as the accepted representative of Kampuchea.

But it may well be the last time that the Pol Pot regime will retain its seat, despite the declared intention of Asean hardliners to try to hold it through to the beginning of the 1981 session.

Asean is acutely aware that among its allies are three important waverers—Britain, the United States and Australia—who have been moving away from the Asean position. Britain has already stopped recognizing the Pol Pot regime as the Government of Kampuchea, but continues to support it outside the General Assembly, while United States policy remains uncertain.

There has been pressure within America to drop the regime and there is considerable support in Washington to see this done quickly as a prelude to normalization of relations with Vietnam.

However, for the Americans to withdraw support at this stage seems unlikely because it would not only embarrass the Chinese—the principal backers of the Khmer Rouge—but would also upset Thailand, not to mention the rest of the Asean countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore. The Soviet Union and Vietnam hope that the United Nations seat will be left vacant and pass ultimately to the Heng



Mr Hun Sen: Seeking support for Phnom Penh regime.

Samrin Government now safely installed in Phnom Penh.

Through the Phnom Penh rulers do not expect to win the issue, the Kampuchean representative, Mr Hun Sen, the Foreign Minister, has been seeking supporters, especially in Africa, for the Heng Samrin Government. The Asean countries have meticulously prepared a diplomatic campaign for backing the Pol Pot regime.

Asean, having lost the support of India who announced recognition of the Heng Samrin regime in June, has been concentrating on the Muslim nations and Burma, who remained neutral last time in the voting on who was to represent Kampuchea.

Phnom Penh has responded by claiming to have discovered a mass grave of 20,000 Muslim Chams in Kampuchea.

Los Angeles returns to school in confusion

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Sept 15

Los Angeles schools begin a new desegregation tomorrow amid great confusion, uncertainty, and last-minute legal battles that will continue until the school bell rings for the start of classes.

About 1,000 buses will take thousands of children across this sprawling city in a variety of voluntary and mandatory programmes. But even now, just before school starts, many pupils are unsure of the schools to which they are to be transported.

The mandatory busing programme covers children from the ages of five to 15. In the past week it has featured a series of complicated legal manoeuvres by supporters and opponents, including a ruling last Friday by Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist not to block the desegregation plan. In the past two years only students aged nine to 13 were involved in busing.

This is the largest desegregation programme to be undertaken in the United States and, despite the legal turmoil and rulings, school officials feel the start of school will be peaceful.

As in 1978, Judge Paul G. Ely, who is overseeing the plan in Los Angeles, will have observers on duty in the school districts.

The desegregation effort, voluntary and mandatory, will affect only about 20 per cent of the pupils while another 20 per cent will attend schools already considered to be integrated. By far the largest number of children—about half—will attend segregated minority schools which are not part of the overall plan.

Jordan's presence at peace talks on Palestine is 'not only desirable but essential'

King Husain cannot avoid grasping the West Bank nettle

The second in a series of five articles, the first of which appeared yesterday on the subject of Camp David, by Richard Owen of The Times, who has recently returned from a tour of the Middle East.

If a Palestinian state is to be established on the West Bank and Gaza, the participation of Jordan in the peace talks is not only desirable but essential. That is the view of one of the more moderate Arab mayors on the West Bank, Mr Elias Frej of Bethlehem.

The Gaza Strip, he points out, is closer to Egypt—indeed it previously belonged to Egypt—and its autonomy for the Palestinians were to begin there (the concept known as "Gaza First"). Jordan need not be involved.

But the West Bank is quite another matter. From 1948 to 1967, the West Bank was under Jordanian control. Arguably, as the Israelis never tire of pointing out, it was just as "occupied" by the Jordanians then as it is by the Israelis today.

Amman's view is that the West Bank was being held in trust until such time as the Palestinian Arabs were ready for statehood. In practice, Jordan has been wary of Palestinian aspirations, especially when advanced by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

Memories of King Hussein's bloody defeat of PLO forces in September, 1970, are still strong on both sides. Nearly 60 per cent of Jordan's 2,500,000 population are Palestinians, some in refugee camps, some integrated into the community.

How many of these would leave Jordan to join the existing 900,000 in an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank is a question to which many Jordanians would like to know the answer.

Conceivably, Palestinians on the West Bank could join up

with those on the East Bank in Jordan, at the expense of the Jordanians. Mr David Kinche, Director-General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, believes that a Palestinian state would there be "more of a threat to Jordan than to us". And if such a state were dominated by the PLO, Mr Kinche told The Times, "the days of the Hashemite Kingdom would be numbered".

Israeli officials agree, however, that given its Palestinian population and its connections with the West Bank, Jordan cannot avoid grasping the nettle at some point. Some Israelis would even like Jordan to solve the problem on its own: "there is already a Palestinian state and its name is Jordan".

Israelis often heard in Jerusalem. This amounts to hoping that the problem will go away, however, and in any case few Palestinians—or Jordanians—would go along with it.

What is true is that most Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank would prefer Jordanian rule to Israeli rule, at least for a while. "The Jordanians were just as bad as the Israelis", one West Bank resident said to me. "In fact, in some ways they were worse. But at least they were Arab."

The great hope among some sections of Israeli society, and above all in the Israeli Labour Party, is that this feeling can be translated into a role for Jordan during the transitional period before Palestinian self-rule. Autonomy arrangements, it is suggested, could be supervised by Israel and Jordan together, exercising joint sovereignty.

The idea is not without its attractions for Amman.

Although at the Rabat Arab summit meeting in 1974 King Hussein was obliged formally to relinquish his claims over the West Bank to the PLO, Jordan has never stopped eyeing what it once possessed, and might well be interested in some solution which seeks at least to contain the PLO.

Amman even maintains the fiction that the West Bank is still part of Jordan, so that any traveller going to Israel across the Allenby Bridge, on the border, has to obtain a special permit from the Jordanian authorities.

The bridge is in itself an indication of the tacit détente which exists between Israel and Jordan. Since both sides will refrain from stamping your passport, it is perfectly possible to travel from one country to the other, even though they are technically still at war. On paper the traveller has gone from nowhere to nowhere, even though his feet have in fact trod the shaky boards of the narrow and ramshackle bridge across the Jordan river.

Even Arabs from the West Bank can do likewise: the formalities are formidable, and they are crammed sardine-like into ancient, rattling buses, but at least it is possible.

Trade in both directions amounts to tens of millions of dollars a year. All along the Jordan valley, a kind of undeclared peace prevails with only occasional and easily defused quarrels over the use of water by Jewish settlers. By treating a blind eye when convenient, Israel and Jordan have reached a quiet understanding which could be built on.

The problem is that since such informal arrangements work perfectly well, without

publicity, there is no incentive for King Hussein to abandon them for anything more formal or elaborate. He has in any case aligned himself solidly with the Arab opposition to the Camp David agreements.

One of the world's great survivors, the Jordanian monarch has carefully built up Jordan's international position around a balancing act involving Washington, Moscow and the Arab world.

The King visited the United States in June this year, but resisted all attempts to be drawn into the Camp David peace process. The autumn he is due to visit the Soviet Union, not out of any love for Soviet communism, but as part of his diplomatic defences.

Jordan has bought arms and military supplies from the West—including Star Chefs—has also sent senior Army officers to Moscow to see what the Russians have to offer. King Hussein has also shown up his position in the Arab world, no the extent of cooperating with hardline Syria, which Jordan's relations can otherwise only be described as bad.

Publicly, at least, the King insists that Israeli-Egyptian solutions will not work, and that no role for Jordan is possible outside the framework of an "Arab consensus".

And yet the "Jordanian option" refuses to go away, in Israel if not in Jordan. The leader of the opposition Labour Party, Mr Shimon Peres, has hinted on a number of occasions that if Labour were to win the election next November, a deal with Jordan over the West Bank might be possible.

This may in part derive from Labour's need to show

that it, unlike the ruling Likud coalition of Mr Menachem Begin, has a hidden formula which might lead to a breakthrough. Scarcely Israel argue that all Mr Peres really has up his sleeve is a more plausible manner than Begin, coupled with a degree of flexibility and realism lacking in the Likud.

Given that Middle East politics are often a matter of nuance rather than substance, on the other hand, it might just be enough to tilt the balance. Leading Labour figures have urged a return of ambiguity which might allow Jordan and Israel to edge closer to one another without seeming to do so.

Seen from Amman, it looks like wishful thinking, one senior Western diplomat in the Jordanian capital says. "What the Israelis mistake for softness and pliability is more than pragmatism, a moderation," adding: "The Jordanian option has not a remote chance of acceptance here."

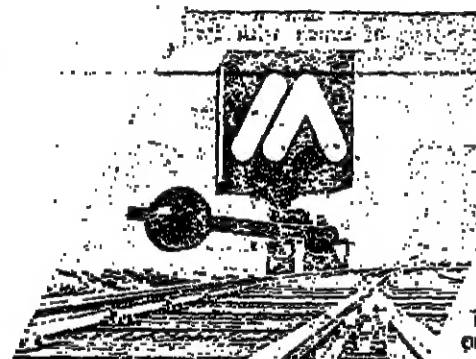
Mr Peres's hope must even further dimmed by knowledge that he has a voracious rival for leadership Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the former Prime Minister, who has formulated a policy based on what he called the "No No's": No return to pre-1967 borders, no to any division of Jerusalem, no separate Palestinian state, and no negotiation with the PLO.

While he has not disavowed these points, Mr Peres has deplored no negative approach. Certainly Rabin's "Four No's" would mean whatever Jordanian option exists even less likely.

Next: Israel, Lebanon's Syria

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Fashion

This week's guest columnist is Lou Taylor, Curator of Costume at Brighton Museum, who previews an exhibition of the work of Mariano Fortuny (1871-1949) which opens at the museum on October 1. The illustrator is Michael Lock, the museum's designer.

Fortuny has become a legend since his death in 1949. He worked in great secrecy with his French wife, Henriette, the crumbling Palazzo Ducale, on the Giudecca in Venice, now open as the Museo Fortuny. He led a completely private and secluded life, working in a studio of mediums but never as a dress and textile designer.

When I found my first glimpse of a room full of his clothes, the astonishing shimmer of subtle silver and gold against softly coloured, precious silks. His ideal is familiar to us in Britain. It is a flowing, William Morris, Arts and Crafts, beyond fashion style, but Fortuny added it with an elegance reached by our aesthetes and dress reformers. Like them, however, he was utterly uninterested in the fashion world.

for destitute or by women who rejected the dictates of the haute couture. The list of famous women who wore Fortuny clothes is revealing in itself. The exhibition includes a bronze-green jacket worn by Countess Greffulhe, upon whom Proust based his character Madame de Guermantes, in *A la Recherche du Temps Perdu*.

Eleanor Duse's dresses, on loan from the Victoria and Albert Museum, will also be in Brighton. My favourite is a ravishing, flowing coat in fine blue silk with delicate Persian flower motifs in bright green and orange. Lillian Gish, Isadora Duncan, Martha Graham, Peggy Guggenheim and Katherine Hepburn all patronized Fortuny.

The fantasy world of Fortuny still captures the hearts of beautiful and discerning women. Julie Christie and Tina Turner both wear their Fortuny gowns. Shirley Russell and Isabella Rossellini of Venice, who has a large collection, have both lent to the Brighton exhibition, which comes directly from its opening showing at the Musée Historique des Tissus in Lyon. At the April opening, Mme. Maline, Maria, director of the new Lyon Centre of Contemporary Textile Design, wore a black delphos that had belonged to Matisse's wife, London journalist, Philippa Franks, wore a pink delphos she spotted in London some years ago—also in the Brighton show. I saw a similar dress on sale in Spring Street, New York, at Easter for \$4,000.

Prices are nearly as high over here. Lady Charlotte Bonham-Carter bought her cyclamen-pink delphos in 1920, for £12, from Fortuny's own shop in the Palazzo Ducale. The problem of displaying these clothes has caused considerable heartache. Museum costume displays are always a problem, and, given Fortuny's high fashion poses, would have been quite unsuitable. We decided finally to try to recreate the timeless look of the women in Fortuny's own photographs. Brighton Museum's design team, Michael Jones, Michael Lock and St John Child, have cast rather classical pre-Raphaelite heads, which, contrary to recent developments in some costume displays, will be shown as realistically as possible, with eyes and maybe even eyelashes. Fortuny's clothes will be shown in the new fashion gallery at Brighton Museum, which from July 1981, will house the museum's permanent costume display. Countess Gozzi has made and given us a special fabric to line our new cases.

Countess Elsie Gozzi, who has loaned her Fortuny col-



lection to the exhibition, is another fascinating personality in the Fortuny story. An American interior designer, now in her 80s, she trained with Fortuny in the 1920s. She has produced his fabrics, together with her own, ever since, taking over the factory after Fortuny's death in 1949. The special quality of Fortuny/Gozzi fabrics, which sell at about £60 a metre, through agents in London and New York, is not achieved lightly. The Countess is a woman of amazing energy—for the manufacturing process involves a building up of layers of coloured and metallic pigments, from light to dark, much of it done by hand. She told me that a brown tone takes up to 19 paintings. She refuses to show anyone the Fortuny technique, and less nobody into her factory. She fends off questions most politely but expertly. She refuses to tell because she fears that "Mr Fortuny's" (and indeed her own) high standards of design and pro-

duction, could easily become debased. Perhaps we will never know how she does it. The secret of Fortuny's pleats is already lost. It died with him in 1949. Many have tried to recreate them since. Encouraged by Jean-Michel Tuchscherer, Curator of the Musée Historique des Tissus, Lyon silk manufacturers began experimenting with fine silk pleating, over the winter of 1979/80. Claude Corbière of "Cortez" and Jacques Brochier, for example, have produced some pretty plain pleated silk scarves en hommage à Fortuny, which will be on sale at Brighton Museum. Jacques Brochier admitted freely to me his difficulty in measuring up to Fortuny's silks. It did not surprise me to hear that some Paris couturiers have now taken up these beautifully fluid fabrics. Reports of the autumn collections indicate a clear Fortuny influence in both colour and the use of fine pleating, by houses such as Givenchy, Ricci and Cardin. I hope that our fashion

and textile students too, will take a particular interest in this exhibition. I saw some of their end of year shows this season and enjoyed, especially, the loose-waisted, flat-shoed, early 20s/early 60s look that ran through some of the collections. There was also a clearly aggressive streak. At the Royal College of Art, in sight of the burnt-out Iranian Embassy, there were terrorist face-masks and black leather. Other shows included military breeches and robbers' stocking masks and hoods—a clear reflection of these troubled times. Perhaps a glimpse of Fortuny's simply beautiful clothes may inspire our talented students with a happier sense of direction.

"Mariano Fortuny"—Brighton Museum, Church Street, Brighton. October 1 to November 30, 1980. Sponsored by Alfa Romeo (GB) Limited. Tuesday-Saturday 10.00 am-5.45 pm. Sundays 2.00 pm-5.00 pm. Closed Mondays.

Above: A selection of Fortuny clothes from the exhibition, including two delphos dresses. A Persian jacket and velvet dresses and capes, from The Victoria and Albert Museum, the Arizona Costume Institute, and from Countess Gozzi's collection, as well as Brooklyn Museum, New York.

Madame Ginette Spanier: from haute couture to off-the-peg



world of haute couture and the day that Ginette retired from the of Balmain. At the time, her life changed. Like the proverbial reaper turned poacher, she runs a retail ready-to-wear boutique for Nina. At—she delicately—"the same age as Gielgud" she works a 12 day six days a week, comparison with Gielgud not inappropriate for said that she is, "medically starstruck"—ridiculous for a of my age, but there has never appeared on e in her life, but her ce revolves as much—more—around show theatre people than orld of fashion. Her has been told in a of books beginning t *Isn't ALL Mink* as in *This Is Your Life*. evision and she has ed in numerous BBC broadcasts. In recent years, she concentrated on running boutique near her home Rue Montaigne, close Hotel George V, and across the Channel ally to see her sister don.

The boutique life couldn't be more different from that of the couturier, and nor could the business, she told me. "It's a totally different world. The only thing the two have in common is that they both put clothes on women's backs. That's all. At Balmain, a suit would cost £3,000, here we charge £300. "I had to learn the whole business—again—from the bottom up. It's an incredibly luxurious place, but the difference in the two markets is amazing. One is fitted beautifully and the quality is absolutely sensational—each stitch is extraordinary and each woman orders a dress that is made especially for her. The sort of dresses I sell now are made by the dozen and don't fit quite the same. The quality is not so good. "We have a wonderful workroom for alterations and we try to make them fit as perfectly as possible, but the genius isn't there. The love isn't there. There aren't the same little girls sewing all day, girls who love doing it because they're so good at it. Some of the women she has had to work with over the years have proved the biggest headache. "To have to work with women all the time is a terrible strain. They're so jealous, so incredibly bitchy. After all, you do your best. You work harder than they do, I suppose. You have the job that they want. You're a success and they envy it. She may have changed jobs but her world remains populated with theatre

figures. The night I arrived in Paris, she had to change our appointment "for the only reason I would contemplate doing such a thing. Larry Olivier has flown in from the South of France just to have dinner with me. On another occasion, Josh Logan was her guest in her tiny but beautifully furnished apartment—the centrepiece of which is a painting left her by her friend Maurice Chevalier. Her too is decorated from top to bottom with autographed photographs of the stars—Danny Kaye, Marlene Dietrich, Lena Horne, Douglas Fairbanks, Olivier, Noel Coward. As one time she was very fond of Danny Kaye. "He introduced me to so many show people who have stayed very close to me. But he

hasn't remained a faithful friend. I never see him now." Noel Coward was the one who was the most important to her. "I had never missed a Coward show since I first saw him in London in 1924 in *The Vortex* which was a very brave play indeed, all about drug taking. But I didn't meet Noel till after the war when I saw him in the South of France. The first thing he said was: 'Why haven't we met before?' He was the wisest, the funniest. We had a lot in common, but most of all, I think it was the fact that we didn't like so-called intellectual theatre."

Of course, he didn't know much about high fashion, but neither did Mme Spanier when she walked into Balmain's salon in 1947. She had been born in Paris but was brought to London as a child by her parents, and worked as a shopgirl for Fortuny and Mason in Piccadilly. In 1939 she married a French doctor and moved to Paris where they stayed until the fall of France the next year. As Jews, they spent the next four years on the run.

After the liberation, she tried to get a job with the British forces but was turned down. "They asked me if I could do shorthand but I told them I'd always had my own secretary. So I went to the Americans who hired me to get civilian personnel for their signals operations. I started with two people, ended up with 2,000." At Nuremberg, she trained the world's first team of simultaneous translators. She also finished the stint with Ame-

rica's highest civilian decoration, the Medal of Freedom. Unemployed, she took a wealthy English friend around the couture houses. At Balmain, she told the friend that the dress she was trying on was much too old for her. "I thought that I looked fairly chic at the time, although I've since been told I was a bit of a mess. But I seemed to have made an impression on Pierre Balmain's mother who liked the way I bossed the saleswoman. "She said they needed a directress and was I interested. I said I was. I hadn't had any experience in the world of fashion but I stayed for the next 29 years."

On the day that she retired, two things happened, one of which helped her recover from the other. Her husband died and M Robert Ricci asked her to run his retail boutique for him—choosing the clothes and organizing the whole business.

Of course, Ginette Spanier is a workaholic. "But I often think I might have been happier selling cabbages in a greengrocery shop," she told me. Somehow I didn't believe it. "But I would have made it the best greengrocery shop there ever was," she stressed. Most of all, though, she would have liked to have gone on the stage. "I despise myself for not trying. I'd have liked to have been a singer in cabaret more than anything else."

Michael Freedland Footnote: Prudence Glyn returns next week.



I am an Austin Reed Woman, because -

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Tuesday, September 23 at 11 a.m.
ART NOUVEAU, ART DECO AND STUDIO POTTERY.
Catalogue £2.
Wednesday, September 24 at 11 a.m.
MODERN SPORTING GUNS AND VINTAGE FIRE-
ARMS. Catalogue £1.20.
Thursday, September 25 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
FINE ENGLISH FURNITURE, EASTERN RUGS AND
CARPETS. Catalogue £1.50.
Friday, September 26 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
VINTAGE FORT, OLD MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
COGNAC. Catalogue £1.
Saturday, September 27 at 11 a.m.
OLD MASTER PICTURES. Catalogue £1.
Sunday, September 28 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
OLD MASTER PRINTS. Catalogue £1.25.

CHRISTIE'S & EDMISTON'S
164/166 Bath Street, Glasgow. Tel: (041) 332 8134
SALE ON THE PREMISES
Monday, September 22 at 11 a.m.
The contents of "SOLSCIRTH", Dollar, Clock-
makers, Central Scotland. Sold on behalf of
the Executors of the late Mrs M. M. Alexander.
Admission by catalogue only—admits two. Catalogue
£1.25. On view Friday, September 19 and Saturday,
September 20 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day.

IN HOLLAND
SALE ON THE PREMISES
SCHAFFERDIJK, 40 Bockel en Schaft, Nr. Ein-
hoven, The Netherlands
Monday, September 22 at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
THE HARRINGTON COLLECTION. FURNITURE,
CLOCKS, WORKS OF ART, METALWORK, SILVER,
JEWELLERY AND GLASS.
Admission by catalogue only—admits two. Catalogue
£2.70. On view Friday, September 19 and Saturday,
September 20 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday,
September 21 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

All catalogue prices are post paid.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the
catalogue.
For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington,
please contact: 65 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7.
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LINELL LOAN EXHIBITION
16-20 September from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. at
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Northern Ireland:
John Lewis-Croft, Tel: (0366) 430574
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Richard de La Haye, Tel: (0534) 77582

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co.

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Telephone: (01) 493 8080

Wednesday 17th September at 10.30 am
JAPANESE NETSUKE, LACQUER WARES,
INKO AND SMOKERS' REQUISITES
Cat. (38 illus.) £1.50

Wednesday 17th September at 10.30 am
MODERN BRITISH DRAWINGS, PAINTINGS
AND SCULPTURE Cat. (43 illus.) £2

Thursday 18th September at 10.30 am
at the Royal Watercolour Society Galleries,
25 Conduit Street, W.1

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Cat. (14 illus.) £1.50

Thursday 18th September at 10.30 am
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE
Cat. (16 illus.) £1.50

Friday 19th September at 10 am
ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS
and at 11 am
CONTINENTAL FURNITURE AND WORKS
OF ART Cat. (33 illus.) £3

Monday 22nd September at 2.30 pm
ICONS Cat. (25 illus.) £1.5

Catalogue may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from Subscription Department, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA.

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Telephone: (01) 233 4311

Wednesday 17th September at 11 am
ENGLISH FURNITURE, EUROPEAN WORKS
OF ART AND RUGS AND CARPETS
Cat. (48 illus.) £1.50

Thursday 18th September at 11 am
ENGLISH CERAMICS Cat. (48 illus.) £1.50

Friday 19th September at 11 am and 2.30 pm
DECORATIVE ARTS INCLUDING ART
NOUVEAU AND ART DECO Cat. (173 illus.) £3.50

Tuesday 23rd September at 11 am
VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND
WATERCOLOURS Cat. (108 illus.) £1.50

Sotheby Bazaar
Rainbow, Torquay, Devon TQ2 5TG
Telephone: (0803) 258 77

Thursday 23rd September at 10 am and following day
at 11 am
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE
Cat. £2

Sotheby King and Chasemore
Station Road, Pulborough, West Sussex RH20 1AJ
Telephone: (07982) 3831

Wednesday 23rd September at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
PAINTINGS, COINS, STAMPS, CIGARETTE
CARDS Cat. £1.50

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Sotheby Mak van Waay B.V.

102 Rokin, 1012 KZ Amsterdam
Telephone: (20) 24 63356

Tuesday 16th September and following ten weekdays at
10.30 am and 2 pm
GENERAL SALE

Tuesday 23rd September at 7.30 pm
ITEMS OF NAPOLEONIC INTEREST
Compleat illus. Cat. £3

Sotheby Parke Bernet Italia s.r.l.
Palazzo Capponi, Via Cima Capponi, 26
Florence 50121
Telephone: (55) 571410

Saturday 27th September at 4 pm and 9 pm and Monday
29th September at 4 pm
CONTENTS OF VILLA DELLA ROSE CHINESE
PORCELAIN, WOOD AND MARBLE
SCULPTURES, PICTURES AND CONTINENTAL
FURNITURE Two Cats. (one illustrated) £3

Sotheby's Belgavia Collector's Week
22nd-28th September. Five-day programme
based on our Belgavia Salerooms, which aims
to inform collectors or would-be collectors with
limited funds. Free open plus V.A.T. Single days
at £30 plus V.A.T. For further information
telephone (01) 408 2100.

Phillips

Tuesday, 16th September, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS AND WORKS
OF ART (INCLUDING SPECIAL OAK FURNITURE
AND OLD BRAID LOOMS).

Tuesday, 16th September, 1.30 p.m.
IMPORTANT JEWELS.

Wednesday, 17th September, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS AND
GLASS.

Wednesday, 17th September, 12 noon.
LEAD SOLDIERS.

Thursday, 18th September, 11 a.m.
ART NOUVEAU, DECORATIVE ARTS AND
STUDIO CERAMICS.
illus. catalogue £1.75 by post.

Thursday, 18th September, 2.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m.
POSTAGE STAMPS: SPECIALISED BRITISH
COMMONWEALTH.

Friday, 19th September, 11 a.m.
SILVER AND PLATE.

Monday, 22nd September, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS AND OBJECTS.

Tuesday, 23rd September, 2 p.m.
ETHNOGRAPHICAL ITEMS AND ANTIQUITIES.

Tuesday, 23rd September, 11 a.m.
GOOD ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART.
illus. catalogue £1.42 by post.

Tuesday, 23rd September, 2.30 p.m.
FINE 19th and 20th CENTURY PAINTINGS.
illus. catalogue £2 by post.

Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th September
at 11 a.m. each day:
THE CONTENTS OF NUNWELL HOUSE, BRADING.
SOLE OF WISBY (to be sold on the premises).

PHILLIPS WEST 2
101 Station Road, London, W.2

Thursday, 18th September, 10 a.m.
FURNITURE, PORCELAIN AND WORKS OF ART.
View - Wednesday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

PHILLIPS MARLBOROUGH
Hayes Place, London, N.W.1

Friday, 12th September, 10 a.m.
FURNITURE, PORCELAIN AND WORKS OF ART.
View - Thursday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Blenheim St., New Bond St., London W1 Tel: 01 629 6601

West 2: Marylebone Oxford: Knowl: Esher:
01 231 5303 01 723 2642 0865 723224 0844 505191 0942 980254

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AT THE MONTPELIER GALLERIES
Tuesday evening view until 9 p.m. On view 2 days prior.

Tuesday, 16th September at 11 a.m.
SILVER AND PLATE Cat. 30p.

Wednesday, 17th September at 2.30 p.m.
PRINTED BOOKS Cat. 30p.

Thursday, 18th September at 11 a.m.
EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS Cat. 30p.

Thursday, 18th September at 2.30 p.m.
GOOD ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, BROZE,
ORIENTAL CARPETS & RUGS incl. cabinet on stand by Giovanni
Busca (18th C); Louis XV black lacquer commode, set of Rouen
fine Aubertine porcelain decorated with hand-painted
Gillows; pr. of 48 Gen. III black japanned 'writing' chairs; 19th C.
pair of important Chinese & ornate mounted cart. 19th C.
vase; fine 19th C. cut glass chandelier; 130 cm. vase

belonging to Robert Browning & Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
Mon. cat. £10.

Friday, 19th September at 11 a.m.
ORIENTAL PORCELAIN & WORKS OF ART. Cat. 30p.

Friday, 19th September at 11 a.m.
CLOCKS, WATCHES, BAROMETERS & SCIENTIFIC INSTRU-
MENTS incl. a La Roy perpetual calendar mantle clock; 19th
century & 19th century; 19th century; 19th century; 19th century;
illus. cat. 20p.

AT THE CHELSEA GALLERIES
Monday, 15th September at 1.30 p.m.
OBJECTS OF ART, PAINTINGS, BRIC A BRAC & MISCEL-
LANEA. View Monday 9-5.

Tuesday, 16th September at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE & CARPETS. View Monday 9-5; Tuesday 9-10.
Cat. 30p.

belonging to Robert Browning & Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
Mon. cat. £10.

Friday, 19th September at 1.30 p.m.
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Mon. cat. £10.

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na's return could help st federation plans

Well timed bout for Magri against former champion

could help on plans

are overlooked



Tour party		Age Caps		Itinerary	
				(Four-day matches unless stated)	
I. T. Botham (Som, capt)	24	31	Jan 23:	President's Young West	Indies XI, Port of Spain.
R. G. D. Willis (War,					West Indies, one-day, St Vincent.
D. L. Rainsford (Young-capt)	31	57	Feb 7:	Trinidad, Port of Spain.	
G. Baycott (Yorks)	39	94	Feb 13:	West Indies, First Test.	
O. R. Butcher (Middx)	26	0	Feb 13:	Port of Spain.	
G. R. Dillek (Kent)	21	5	Feb 21:	Trinidad, Georgetown.	
P. E. Downton (Middx)	23	0	Feb 26:	West Indies, one-day, Barbice.	
J. E. Embury (Middx)	28	10	Feb 28:	West Indies, Second Test.	
M. W. Gaiting (Middx)	23	7	Mar 7:	Barbados, Bridgetown.	
A. A. Gooch (Essex)	27	26	Mar 13:	West Indies, Third Test, Bridgetown.	
D. I. Gower (Leics)	23	24	Mar 21:	Leeward Islands, Montserrat.	
G. Miller (Derby)	28	33	Mar 27:	West Indies, Fourth Test, Antigua.	
C. M. Old (Yorks)	31	43	Mar 27:	West Indies, Fourth Test, Antigua.	
R. Rose (Som)	24	1	April 4:	Jamaica, Kingwood.	
G. B. Stevenson (Yorks)	24	8	April 10:	West Indies, Fifth Test, Port of Spain.	
F. Willey (Northants)	30	12			
Manager: A. C. Smith					

Out for Magri r champion

Inside Capes a bigger n

Football

Clarke goes back to Leeds as manager

Robertson of Forest's

John Robertson, the winger whose goal gave Nottingham Forest the European Cup in last May, has recovered from a season in which he

took Barnsley from the fourth to the top of the league. The club has offered "one of the top managerial posts in the country" but turned it down because he felt he had to prove himself first. In his first year, he said, the club had to win promotion and last season he had to build a new side.

At Leeds Clarke will be reunited with players such as Madeley, Charles Hughes and John Wainwright during his own playing days.

Clarke, the successor to Jimmy Adamson, who resigned last week, had asked his Barnsley players for a secret vote for a new manager last night. Victory in the game at Griffin Park would have put their level with Charlton on the top of the league. The vote division but he had to be satisfied with a 1-1 draw after Brentford, with hardly a shot on target, had taken a surprise lead in the 55th minute.

"This side is built for attack and this is the sort of positive approach we will be using in our games in Europe—home or away," he said. "I have asked my manager Peter Taylor, before the game left." "We also showed on Saturday that we have character and the sort of spirit that we can bring to away ties in Europe. We couldn't have wished for a better warm-up match than last Saturday's game."

Liverpool's problems on the eve of their European Cup trip to Finland eased when Hansson reported himself fully fit after a week in hospital with a viral infection. Strain's game with a groin injury, his fellow defender Corry, who is also in the party, to face the part-time team of Tuusula and Kumpulainen, and the club needed to have recovered from his ankle injury in time to play against two other injured first teamers.

The quiet man in Clough's

For the record	
Cricket	Baseball
<p>1. Wicket—A run is scored when a batsman reaches the end of the pitch safely. A wicket is taken when a batsman is out.</p> <p>2. Over—A series of six balls bowled by one bowler.</p> <p>3. Test match—A match lasting four days.</p> <p>4. One-day match—A match lasting one day.</p> <p>5. Twenty-twenty match—A match lasting 20 overs.</p>	<p>1. Strike—A batter is out when he is struck by the ball.</p> <p>2. Out—A batter is out when he is struck by the ball.</p> <p>3. Home run—A batter scores a run when he reaches home plate safely.</p> <p>4. Double—A batter scores two runs when he reaches second base safely.</p> <p>5. Triple—A batter scores three runs when he reaches third base safely.</p>

LORR'S: Cross Arrows 137
 (Plumbing 32); Northwood 141 for 4
 Stuckey's; no bid. 1st. Northwood won by
 six weeks. Today: Cross Arrows v.
 Wembley.

Durham City: Minor Counties Challenge
 Varsity Match: Hertfordshire 3-0
 16. S. Hillyer 57; A. R. Garside 34
 NO. 98. P. Kipling 4 (capt.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 8, St. Louis Cardinals 4; Los Angeles Dodgers 3, Cincinnati Reds 1; Atlanta Braves 4, San Diego Padres 3; New York Yankees 10, Chicago Cubs 7; Montreal Expos 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 4; Houston Astros 6, San Francisco Giants 3.

TENNIS

SUZUKI, Shinnosuke; 1980-81 U.S. Junior Open
Champion, USA; Yamaoka, Second.
J. W. Harting (Netherlands), 27-56;
S. R. Marmola; S. J. Middleburg.

Overall: 1. R. Nimmala;

LUANSHAYA: Zambia Copperbelt
born tournament; Final: V Gatedwe
(Italy) beat L. Elvstrom
6—4, 6—3.

like a Colossus takes on giants in other fields
man is fighting to get out

Games, all the things I like doing. It's fun, I was in Dunoon, and there were 30,000 people all enjoying themselves. Here (and his sweeping gesture took in all of Great Britain) it's a bit different.

He has already taken part in strong man sports as varied as picking up bricks, 15 a time in an hour, and having tires rolled on him, more than 70 at the finish. He recently took part in a contest in the United States designed to find the strongest man in the world. There the contestants performed such unlikely feats as hauling lorries around. The truth about Capes may be that inside this big man—ex-segmental worker, former policeman and always an athlete—is an even bigger one struggling to get out.

He also said, with the glimmerment of a twinkle in his eye: "If I get my second wind in a couple of years, I may ask for reelection, statement." He let this digest.

fit for start defence

The League Cup holders Werderhampton, so into Europe for the first time, have been hit by a blow. Daniel who failed a fitness test on a groin injury. Ribbick is already out of the squad and it is unlikely that the utility player Braden will play against PSV Eindhoven in the first round. The club has also been out of the squad with an ankle injury. The club's teenage striker J. J. van der Grinten has also been given permission for him to wear a protective cover on his broken

Manchester United, back in Europe after a two years' absence, have the chance to go head-to-head to face Polish visitors Widzew Łódź in the same competition. The Polish side, who have been in the top flight since 1990, and Thomas both proving their fitness in training yesterday after a long absence from the club. Manager, Dave Sexton, was unable to announce an unchanged team for the match.

Ipswich Town, who are also competing in the UEFA Cup, have a home game against their home tie against the Greek team Aris Salonika. Osman and Thomas are expected to start.

There were four clubs with maximum points from two games in the Spanish league. The champions, Real Madrid, beat Athletic Bilbao, 4-0. Barcelona beat Espanyol, 3-0. Valencia beat Real Betis, 3-0 and Zaragoza beat Sevilla, 3-0. The top goalscorer was Luis Milla of the Englishman Laurie Cunningham. He was also the top goalscorer, scoring two for Valencia.

AZ 67 Alkmaar kept up the 100 per cent record in the Dutch League by beating FC Twente 1-0. Haag to give them 10 points from five games while second placed Twente Erscuade beat new comers FC Utrecht 2-0. The winners were on eight points. Ajax beat PSV Eindhoven. Woltermatthaus "Candners" opponents in the UEFA Cup.

Only two points separated the first six clubs in the West German League with reigning champions Borussia Dortmund and SV Hamburg level on 10 points.

Bayern, who have won five at least one game, defeated Bayer 04 Leverkusen 2-0. The winners came from Hoesens and the other four from Breitenr, while Hamburg, who have 10 men when Reimann was sent off, beat FC Bayern 1-0. Borussia Dortmund beat FC Bayern 1-0.

successes

By his own admission, therefore, he is not a "big" player, but one in whom Mr. Clough has complete faith.

"Our relationship has been perfect, although I don't wish to claim too much," said McGovern says. "What we share is a passion for football, a belief in the old-fashioned regard for discipline. We would never seek each other out socially, but I would seek him out on the field since he has signed me four times, I assume he thinks that I can play better."

Twice, with scarcely a flicker of emotion, McGovern has raised aloft the European Cup and the UEFA trophy, the latter for the third successive win in the first leg of their debut against CSKA Moscow. McGovern felt a little hollow of triumph because he was disappointed by the way he had beaten Malmo. It was much harder than he expected, and he felt yet we were given very little credit. It would be nice to win the European Cup in style but I think we will have to wait simply winning it a third time."

French First Division was to struggle for 10 points from 10 games, and Edenne improved the goal difference with an emphatic 4-0 home win over Valenciennes on Wednesday.

Lille started well against Nancy until the home team's Arsenal international, Enzo Trossero, was sent off for two yellow cards after 26 minutes. Nancy then won 4-1 and looked in no danger of dropping out of the top against Linfield in Belfast on Wednesday.

Offer rejected. Johnna Cruyff, the world's most beautiful paid footballer, today offered to play as an amateur or Ajax Amsterdam, the idea was dismissed by the club's board.

Cruyff who now plays for Washington Diplomats, in the United States, said she would not be able to help injured-bit Ajax by turning out for them until mid-October. "I am due back in the United States for two hours," she said. "Ajax were a very young side and needed some experience. I am sure they will win the next few days."—Routier.

[illegible]

Book review
Taylor offers views on his

long acquaintance

Northampton Forest celebrated winning the Championship in 1977-78. League champions, they were based in a restaurant-pub in Cala Millor, Mallorca. Peter Taylor describes "The Shack as a little place you could go to, a little place where you could go to, noticing, but the fish is always fresh, and the proprietor is his friend, and he's a very nice man. We get the drinks in, play cards, eat, talk, tell jokes, play the fiddle, and put the world to rights."

Since Brian Clough arrived at Forest, banquets have been avoided and diplomacy often sought. Clough said there were no banquets to refuse.

This determination to go their own way and bow to no-one will probably be the cause of the rift between them in the end. Mr Taylor will never again be on the verge of being offered the managership of Leeds, and the genuine friendship after Don Revie's tenure greatly irritated them both and in a lively, often revealing, and always forthright book "with the author's own views on the subject" Mike Langley and published today (Sidgwick & Jackson, £6.95). Mr Taylor says that for once his partner misjudged his own feelings. He thought a mediation interview. As a result, Taylor has little time for the administration.

Possibly Mr Clough may not want to be too closely associated with the Football League makes, because I find it difficult to believe that he is no longer interested in managing England, although the Football administration he would seem an unlikely possibility. By the time he has mellowed and the FA forgiven him for showing no regard for the Football League, the job of joint youth team manager, the most famous partnership in football may have broken up.

Towards the end, after giving some thought to the most turbulent time at Derby and attempting to offer clues to the character of Mr Clough, who really defies even his long-run-

der in 1983, they must part. They worked separately was when Mr Clough took over Leeds for 10 days in which time according to Taylor, he must have "overlapped" some champion Arsenal players among the team Mr Revie had built.

The short time apart crystallised the secrets of the relationship. Mr Taylor says: "The split showed that we were both very close without each other. Our strengths were divided. A dislike dealing with directors and sitting through plans for new stands; Brian does it like shelling peas.

It is a genius on Press relations and a genius on the pitch, assessing, buying and selling players. As it happened, though, he missed me more than I missed him during those ill-fated 44 days at Leeds."

In the end, one still feels that Mr Taylor, like most people, is kept on an edge of uncertainty. He has "singled out for stardom" Among Mr Clough's secrets is the ability never to have his worst actions anticipated by his confidants. He says: "Brian suffers from terrible insecurity. He is supposed to be the boozier when, in fact, he is the sober one who needs a boozing partner. You'll never see him drunk. He is the most obvious way that he betrays his lack of confidence."

"A succession of blives control him as his other hidden fears for instance, he is the brightest and certainly the most successful of the Cloughs. Brian was the only one to call the 11-plus examination. He would have been a star, but aside so hastily by England and he still feels the knee injury that destroyed his dream of first Division football. The storm of Don Revie's departure hit him, and then, just when recovering from the old buoyancy, the sack at Leeds Unlucky plunged him into a fresh despair."

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The TSR-2, which had undercarriage problems—as shown he was a sub-chapter in a test pilot's story.

fatigue failures of the electrical balance mountings. It quickly put right.

During his period of leave, Ber began to "gather" the contact with friends in the operating squad, and visited a friend's squad in the lunch a squadron firing from a base in the. The squadron was due to a whipping strike at Chernobyl after noon, and although only been in a Spicopit once before, he rowed an aircraft and in

• Returning from abroad into such a 'mess'-crisis, as may be supposed, a 'good' fear of dismay, though not of death, may be the primary cause caused by fear of a British beastly enemies within, for she has been thus beset for many years, nor even by the fact that the danger is now greater than ever before. If it is the case, the British Government has partly reduced to its present condition and pretending to enjoy it. It is a man falls into a pool of orifice; we sympathise with him: "If he did so because he wouldn't look where he was going, we can't condemn him either. But if he decided to jump after all, very clean orifice, we tell him something else, and we really intend to do so."

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The news travelled quickly back to the Bowker family where the unanimous verdict was: "He must be killed." See comments: "I sight, mature judgment the rest of it suggest that were quite right."

Assessing the Lockheed 104 fighter in the U.S. States, an aircraft with a mous acceleration, but a fasted the nicknames "F Coffin" and "Widow M" because of the number of accidents in which it was valued. See was briefed a American pilot, who then.

As Bee walked out to the craft he was going to re-column of smoke rose overhead, marking the end of instructor's flight after engine had failed too low for safe ejection.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of all these flows was the 28R-2 Davel during the early 1960s, it to have provided Britain its own long-range, area nuclear bomber able to

rate energy demands at speed and low level. Due to some undercarriage and development problems, the flying was going well, and aircraft was close to evaluation by RAF pilots, when it was partly cancelled by Labour Government in 1965.

To make sure that no future government could revive projects, the jets in the TSR-2 were being made ordered to be cut up, once, emotion shows for the mask which the test habitually adopts.

...we had in our hands the most recent design studies. We were able to get our grip on it as it was forced, the consequent loss in potential power and flexibility the RAF became a signal factor in our national - and in the latter half of the 20th century - defence strategy. The *Trident* was a bold and

Arthur R.
Air Correspondent

What has happened to Bevin's pride and joy?



Mr Evans's left-wing executive: Mr Evans showed a rising humility when I asked why he thought his men had retained the position.

the union's men of one hand and the other hand (notably in the form of a strike) to follow. On the one hand, the union had been bewildered by a series of strikes in Shelton, Cardiff, Llanelli, Liverpool and Corby when members had voted in favour of continuing to work while demanding a fight to get better jobs, as the union advocates. The only other explanation

he could put forward to explain the current opposition to the plan. The answer was that workers had been taken in by "error" in newspaper reports (the great traditional scapegoat of union movement: it is true, most newspapers have an anti-union bias, but this is a new and cannot explain the recent wave of moderation among workers).

Under Mr Evans' leadership, the IGWU has maintained its traditional left-wing policies. It has supported the new campaign for nuclear disarmament and has given £5,000 to the communist newspaper, the Morning Star. But Mr Evans' history is a less political figure, and his predecessors. He has

BRITISH DIARY

Interest in Edinburgh is helping to attract a *quo the* hopes to Britishing to per-

Taylor is particularly *with the Arts Council* giving money to the *involved, the Cast* Group. The group's *ator, Warren Lakin,* has *that despite the criticism* goes ahead with a tour *will take it to Taylor's* stamping ground, Glasgow.

However, the company *a new production which* be more up Taylor's *is entitled Confessions* *Crazed Red Dope Fiend L* on an Arts Council Grant.

Penal palettes

If there is one element of the course number of

turn

and Tony obviously for artists and that he is devoted to making left-wing propaganda. He is a radical socialist. Strike about the t and the e are be- and the

If there is one element of the course number of

has ensured the success of special unit at Marlinton Prison, it is the introduction of art to some uniquely at the unit is a prison with prison, where men who proved violent and disruptive in normal prisons are more informally. The more Tony Fogarty and those who have taken up was returned recently conventional prison in burgh. Now work produced the special unit is to be exhibited at the Third Centre, Sanzichelli, S. Georgia.

Joyce Lang, art therapist the unit, admits that some

development problems, the flying was going well, and aircraft was close to evalu by RAF pilots, when it abruptly cancelled by Labour Government in 1965.

To make sure that no government could revive projects, the jets in the TSR-2s were being made ordered to be cut up, once, emotion shows that the task which the test habitually adopts.

Beaumont writes: "In years, hindsight did not r anything to suggest that appreciation of this air was wrong at the time. A range, very low-level strikes reconnaissance capability TSR-2 would, in 1970-80, ensured a unique role for RAF at a period when widespread abdication of ish influence had dire effects on the balance power in many of the w unstable areas.

"... we had in our one of the most recent designs to ensure Britain

our grip on it was forced, the consequent loss in vital power and flexibility the RAF became a significant factor in our national a-

***Testing Years**, by Roland
Mont, published by Ian
Arthur R
Air, Correspon-

Taylor is particularly annoyed with the Arts Council for giving money to the companies involved, the Cast Theatre Group. The group's administrator, Warren Lakin, has said that if the council is not

However, the company plan a new production which might be more up Taylor's street: it is entitled *Confessions of a Crazy Red Dope Fiend Living on an Arts Council Grant*.

If there is one element that has ensured the success of this special unit at Barlinnie Prison in Glasgow, it is the introduction of art to some unlikely artists. The unit is a prison within a prison, where men who have proved violent and disruptive in normal prisons are treated more informally. The murderers James Boyd and James Munro, who were taken up with those who have taken up with the unit, were returned recently to conventional prison in Edinburgh. Now work produced in the special unit is to be exhibited at the Third Eye Centre, Smithichie, Street, Glasgow.

Joyce Luing, art therapist at the unit, admits that some of

of people who look after homes will be an example to those who don't.

By the book

Glasgow will be a pea oasis for eight Belfast librarians who are to spend two weeks at the Mitchell library last

how to work under such conditions and handle a flow of library traffic. This has discouraged the Belfast's main library. The doors have been blown

times and nearly 200 to each weighing more than have exploded within 100 of the building in recent Belfast Education

libraries in the city. Four
been badly damaged by
bombs during riots and
public danger of a fifth
turn out and used as a

In Glasgow, where million books are lost each year, the librarians

learn what it is like to
in a city where even a si
activity like reading is
overwhelmed by self
strife.

Ronald F.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Bright picture for TV advertising, page 17

Stock Markets
FT Ind 5007, down 82
FT Gilt 70.76, down 0.8

Sterling
\$2.3970, down 175 pts
Index 75.6, down 0.6

Dollar
Index 83.4, up 0.2
DM 1.7805, down 25 pts

Gold
\$669.00, down \$18.50

Money
3 mth sterling 15.15
3 mth Euro \$ 12.2-11.5
6 mth Euro \$ 12.2-12.5

IN BRIEF

Ministers to discuss shipbuilding shortfall

Details of measures proposed by the shipbuilding industry to meet the shortfall in this year's output are to be discussed by Ministers tomorrow. The industry has forecast a shortfall of 10,000 tons, which would be met by a Government-set external financing limit of £120m. There is speculation that the Government may have to implement a scheme of shipbuilding subsidies at a time when the industry is expected to seek more detailed assistance through the Government's shipbuilding fund.

Wley redundancies

Early 7,000 workers at B.L. car plant are going on strike for the next three days. The outbreak, one of the severest introduced by the company, will affect the production of a first class car. The last week will almost certainly be followed by substantial redundancies.

China insurance

The American government-controlled Overseas Private Insurance Corporation is likely to send a team to China soon to discuss arrangements to cover the risks of American companies trading and investing in China.

Holiday forecast

Next summer's package holiday market is likely to be the best in years, says a leading travel operator.

Union on copy parts

P. Udal, Britain's largest manufacturer of car parts, is taking legal action to prevent its designs being copied. The move comes as a complaint from a union that Udal was using its designs to make more factory space in the Midlands.

Jobs in Corby

By a result of a decision by the Corby Development Board, the breakfast manufacturer, to take more factory space in the Midlands.

Industrial output index falls by 0.7 in July as recession tightens hold

The recession is tightening its grip on British industry. The latest evidence suggests that output of several important industrial sectors continued to decline during the summer and the fall in production this year could prove to be in line with some of the more pessimistic predictions.

According to government figures published yesterday, the industrial production index fell by 0.7 in July to 106.4 after allowing for seasonal changes (1975=100).

This index has been falling for several months and so far this year it has come down by about 4 per cent compared with the whole of 1979. For manufacturing industry alone the downward trend so far this year has been sharper.

Manufacturers have been producing, on average, 5.5 per cent less than they did last year. This appears to be in line with the forecast of the Confederation of British Industry, which foresees a decline in the output for the whole economy of about 2.5 per cent between 1979 and 1980 and a slump of some 6.5 per cent in manufacturing output.

None of the industrial sectors has escaped, but chemicals, coal and petroleum products have been among the worst affected in recent months. Output in this group was almost 7 per cent down in the three months from May to July compared with the previous three months.

Engineering and related industries have produced about 3.1 per cent less over the same period and textiles, leather and clothing have suffered a drop of almost 4 per cent. Other manufacturers are 4.1 per cent less productive.

The sharp drop in the acute anxiety that many industrialists have made public. The fall in industrial output so far this year is the largest since the recession of 1974-75.

The drop in the volume of goods produced by industry in these two years taken together was 10.5 per cent. For manufacturing industry alone it was a little less, about 7.5 per cent.

The CBI forecast "proves accurate" the drop in manufacturers' output this year would be almost as large as the fall over two years during the previous recession.

Behind this fall lies the sharp downturn in stocks held by manufacturers and retailers. With a tight squeeze on manufacturers' liquidity and with high interest rates, companies have been compelled to reduce their holding of finished goods. Because of depressed final

demand, they have only been able to do this by production cuts.

Separate figures for retail sales, published yesterday, show the weakness of demand. Between June and August the volume of sales was 1 per cent lower than in the previous three months.

But in August high street trading increased. The volume of retail sales is provisionally thought to have risen to 100.9 from 99.0 in July (seasonally adjusted 1976=100).

This rise appears to have been caused by the rather desperate measures that many retailers are taking to stem falling turnover. Many of the summer sales started earlier this year and continued longer than is normal. There has also been considerable price-cutting in some sectors.

The retail price index for August, published last Friday, showed that the prices of some household goods and items of clothing fell between July and August.

All this has probably produced a rather different seasonal pattern in the retail trade than is usual. This will have to be reflected in the regular seasonal adjustment of retail sales so far this year shows a small fall from the average level in 1979.

Mr Edwin E. Brook, Jr. President of the United States Industrial Savings Association was more emphatic. He said that the rate rises "have almost eliminated any hope for an autumn housing recovery".

New personal income and industrial production figures this week are likely to be good and may lead to a more optimistic view of the economy. The Commerce Department is suggesting that there was a return to real economic growth in the third quarter.

But at risk of curbing the recovery the Fed must cope with monetary aggregates that have been rising sharply recently. Figures released on Friday night showed that M2 rose \$1,500m in the last week but the figures were available before the annual rate of increase was announced.

The rate for federal funds has increased by almost 1 per cent in the last 10 days. Morgan Guaranty Trust Company today moved its prime rate to 12 1/2 per cent from 12 per cent.

Some California banks have just increased their basic mortgage lending rate to 13 1/2 per cent from 13 per cent. A new report from the Congressional Budget Office is warning that the recent sharp rise in interest rates is causing widespread concern that the housing recovery could stall.

Fast-reactor programme 'could start in 1985'

Despite criticism levelled at the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority last week after reports of a fast reactor programme, the Government is confident that the programme will be approved in 1985.

A BBC Panorama programme last week described the loss of the Windscale plutonium. The authority replied to calls for an inquiry into the incident by saying the report was exaggerated and the loss did not put the public at risk. Sir John said this week. The

Europe steelmakers facing strict quotas

By Peter Hill
Bitter divisions between Europe's steelmakers and the general collapse of the industry may force the European Commission to invoke hitherto unused powers to enforce production quotas.

The troubles which have gripped the European steel industry recently now threaten the whole future of the fragile restructuring package administered by the Commission's industry directorate.

The Commission's failure to secure the agreement of West Germany and Italy to voluntary 13 per cent production cuts, the final three months of this year could produce a serious rift between Community members.

Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC's Commissioner of Industrial Affairs yesterday gave warning on a Belgian television programme that he might impose production quotas on European steel producers under the provisions of Article 58 of the European Coal and Steel Community rules.

West Germany and Italy, who account for half of Europe's steel production, are bitterly opposed to the proposed cuts. They have argued that the reduction was too large and would force them to close still profitable plants.

Serious divisions emerged between steelmakers last week when members of Eurofer, the EEC steelmakers' organization, met Viscount Davignon.

The meeting is scheduled for next week and if the present differences cannot be resolved, it is widely expected that Viscount Davignon will try to implement the tougher measures at the Council of Ministers meeting on October 7.

The Commission rules allow for the declaration of a "crisis" if a serious decline in demand for steel occurs. The provisions can be invoked after consultation by the ECSC Consultative Committee and approval by the Council of Ministers.

It allows for the introduction of quotas, accompanied by measures to control the flow of imports from outside the EEC.

Once introduced, and the powers have never been invoked since the ECSC was established in 1951, producers who refuse to observe the limits could be liable to fines equivalent to the value of the extra steel made.

But implementation of the controversial Article 58 also requires a majority of producers in favour including at least two who each account for one-eighth of total EEC production.

Viscount Davignon, although reluctant to invoke the mandatory powers of the ECSC rules, is clearly being forced to give warning of the serious prospect of such being used.

Both the British Steel Corporation and the United Kingdom private sector steel producers are arguing for a tougher approach. They have pointed out that because of the serious decline in demand, United Kingdom production in the final three months of the year is likely to be down by 30 per cent.

The United Kingdom industry's attitude is also believed to have the support of Ministers.

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Feuding Rothschilds clash over business use of family name

Continued from page 1

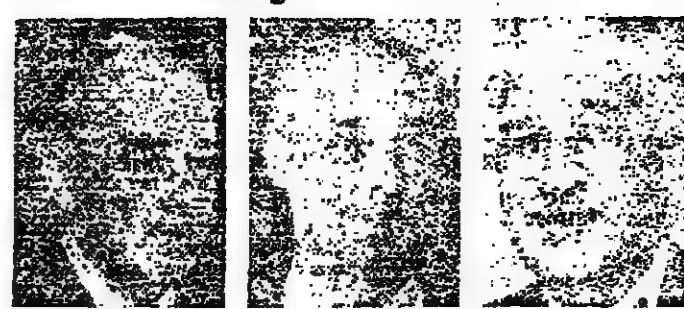
ment Trust and always to use the prefix "J" in its activities. The name was rejected but the bank offered the investment trust the right to retain the name provided it did not engage in any banking activities anywhere in the world and that the name was restricted to the company's title only.

Mr Jacob Rothschild told his shareholders that "for RIT to submit to such restrictions would be unreasonable and not in its best interests".

He said that he had transferred his own company, J. Rothschild and Company to RIT at no charge. This company, formed a few months ago, has only a nominal capital. In an apparent move to protect the bank's name, Mr Jacob Rothschild has offered RIT the right to require him to enter into a five-year service agreement.

It is now intended that J. Rothschild & Company should become the main operating company of the trust for its activities in the United Kingdom. RIT itself would then remain only as a holding company quoted on the stock market. Another company, called J. Rothschild International Investments SA, where RIT is the largest shareholder, will conduct the group's overseas business.

Mr Jacob Rothschild remains a director of Rothschild Continuation (RCL) but it is only a matter of time before he resigns or is removed from that board. He said that he intended to remain "a director of RCL until such time as RIT's shareholding in RCL has been placed,



Family with divided loyalties: Lord Rothschild (left), Baron Guy de Rothschild (centre) and M. Edmund de Rothschild.

and until the question of Rothschild Investment Trust's name has been clarified".

At the heart of the dispute are the different temperaments of the two cousins, Jacob, who ran the bank from 1957 to 1973, wanted to expand it into a large non-family group with many shareholders, but Evelyn, who has an estimated 30 to 40 per cent of the total shares, preferred the family to remain the dominant shareholder.

Yesterday, Mr Jacob Rothschild underlined his point by saying that the "great power" of the trust in financial circles has been those prepared to subject themselves to the democratic process of decision by the shareholders.

What has worried the people who run the bank is that in its expansion RIT has been moving into areas where the interest of the two groups would clash. Recently RIT acquired control of Dawney Day, which owns the Target group of unit trusts, a

life assurance company and a deposit-taking business.

"They have gone into all the things we feel we have been successful at. It is better to be in the world we are in," said Sir Evelyn de Rothschild.

He described the split as a divorce and said that it was "a painful and painful" process. He was "hopeful" that the parties will conduct themselves with integrity, restraint and discretion. Although never clearly stated, it is also possible that the bank resented the recent deal between RIT and the American Reliance group run by Mr Saul Steinberg, the American financier.

The quarrel is the first major one within the Rothschild family that has come out into the open. RIT has now appointed S. G. Warburg, one of the leading City merchant banks, as its financial adviser.

Financial Editor, page 17

Dunlop share buyer admits deals

By Philip Robinson
Mr Gharar Baha, Malaysian businessman and politician, revealed publicly yesterday that companies he heads have spent £10m buying their stake in Dunlop Holdings to 5.35 per cent.

This is the first time Far Eastern sources have confirmed that they have been building up stakes in the tyre-plantations group, which has been the subject of bid speculation since February.

Pegi Malaysia acquired 2.01 million Dunlop shares on September 10 and 11 to add to the 795,000 it already held through a subsidiary, Climate Engineering (Malaysia) SDN BHD.

Together with the parent of both companies, investment group Goodfield Plaza SDN BHD—where Mr Baha is chairman—now holds 7.11 million Dunlop shares.

There has been speculation that the disclosures were made following visits by Department of Trade inspectors to Malaysia recently, although the department say they cannot comment on the inspectors' work until their report has been prepared.

Dunlop asked the department to appoint the inspectors

in July after Dunlop had tried unsuccessfully to discover the real owners of nearly a fifth of its shares held under nominee names in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

Dunlop now believes that around 26 per cent of its shares are in Far Eastern hands. It knows the beneficial ownership of around 12 per cent but at present can only guess who owns the rest.

Early last month Climate was unveiled as the owner of one million shares held under the Guinness Mahon nominee company, Guimaco.

SIMON ENGINEERING LTD

Specialised machinery; process plant contracting; merchanting & storage; oil services

Interim Report for the 6 months to 30 June 1980

Profit before tax for the six months to 30 June 1980 is £7,618 million (£7,252 million in 1979). The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 4p per Ordinary share (4p in 1979) which will be paid on 31 December 1980 to Ordinary shareholders on the Register of Members on 3 December 1980. The performance of our overseas companies has partly compensated for the severe pressures being experienced by the UK based activities of the Group. With the continuing strength of sterling and fierce international competition we see no remission of these pressures during the remainder of the year and next year. Every effort is being made to maintain our record of profit growth in 1980.

	Six months ended 30 June 1980 £000	Six months ended 30 June 1979 £000	Year ended 31 Dec 1979 £000
Turnover	155,227	133,973	323,904
Trading profit	6,296	6,352	16,262
Share of profits of principal associated companies	330	228	648
Interest receivable less payable	6,626	6,580	16,910
	922	672	1,634
Profit before taxation	7,618	7,252	18,544
Taxation	-3,135	-2,116	-5,395
Group	-127	-53	-152
Principal associated companies	-3,252	-2,169	-5,547
Profit after taxation	4,356	5,083	12,997
Minority interests	-429	-276	-1,137
Profit attributable to Simon Engineering Limited	3,927	4,807	11,860

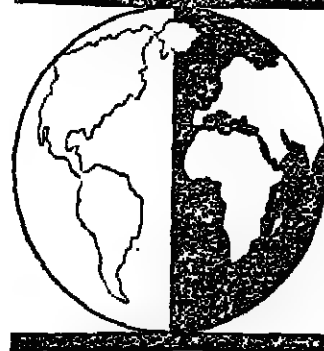
Dividends
Preference — 6% (now 4.2% plus tax credit) paid 1 July 1980
Ordinary — Interim 4p per share (equivalent with imputed tax credit to 5.7143p: 1979 — 4p equivalent to 5.7143p)

NOTES:
1. The trading profit is after charging depreciation of £2,201,000 (30 June 1979 £1,856,000; 31 December 1979 £4,296,000).
2. The figures for the six months ended 30 June 1979 and 1980 are unaudited.
3. The charge for taxation for the six months to June 1980 has been based on the estimated effective rate for the full year. The 1979 six months' charge has been adjusted to reflect the effective rate for the full year 1979. This was reduced by £1,773,000 in respect of stock relief made permanent by the Finance (No. 2) Act 1979. The Act provides for further relief to become permanent each year in future with the exception of 1980.
4. There were no extraordinary items in any of the above periods and because of the uncertainty of future currency movements no assessment of exchange differences is made in the full year. Exchange differences are also excluded from the comparative figures — the full year figure in the published Report and Accounts was minus £538,000.
5. A statement on the wages and conditions of our African workers in South Africa has been prepared in accordance with the White Paper (Command 7233) and will be available on request to the Company Secretary.

SIMON ENGINEERING LIMITED CHEADLE HEATH STOCKPORT CHESHIRE SK3 0RT

PRICE CHANGES

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ors	25p to 389p	Le-Sans F.
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R'flex	2p to 15p	Spencer Gears
ty E.	6p to 67p	Venturesport
\$		
H. & Ruef	15p to 576p	James M. Ind.
nick T.	3p to 32p	Flittard Gps
th	20p to 469p	Standard Chas
	17p to 321p	Thorn End M
* Gm		Waller



Fiat joins Peugeot to make new car engine

Fiat of Italy and the French Peugeot Citroën group yesterday signed an agreement for the joint development of a new engine for small cars. The new engine is to use latest technology to keep petrol consumption to a minimum, and will power future small cars produced by both companies.

In a statement, the companies said that details of proposed output of the engine would be specified later, but it is understood that a production rate of up to one million units a year at a new jointly-owned factory is planned.

The agreement is the latest in a series of cooperation deals in the European motor industry designed to spread design and development costs.

Brazil seeks loans

Senior Antonio Delim Neto, Brazil's minister of planning, is talking with international bankers in New York about fresh borrowings and renegotiating some of the country's \$50,000m (about £20,834m) existing loans.

Korean deficit falls

South Korea's trade deficit fell by \$52m (about £11.5m) in January-August, 1980, to \$3,721m from \$3,773m a year earlier, the Central Bank of Korea reported from Seoul. This was the first shrinkage of trade losses this year.

China coal deal

China and Gustave Maes SA of Belgium have set up a joint company called Chibel Coal Trading to sell Chinese coal in Belgium. New China News Agency reports from Hongkong.

Oil output down

Venezuelan oil production up to the beginning of September was an average 2.18 million barrels a day, down 9 per cent on the average 2.40 million in the same period of 1979, the mines and energy ministry said in Caracas.

Industry leaders dismiss discussion document as a 'whitewash'

Government 'complacent' on textiles

A government brochure aimed at helping discussion on its textiles and clothing policies yesterday provoked a bitter reaction from industry leaders.

The British Clothing Industry Association condemned the document as a "shameless attempt to whitewash what is patently a most serious situation" and added that it betrayed alarming complacency within the Government. A leading trade unionist said it amounted to empty words, at a time when urgent action was needed to save the industry.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State at the Department of Trade, launched the brochure in Manchester yesterday at the start of a day's visit to Lancashire. Later, he visited textile mills in Rosendale, Colne and Nelson, before talking to local businessmen in Burnley.

The minister also announced that his department now has more customs officials investigating trade frauds.

It is understood that there are now twice as many investigators available to travel throughout the country examining alleged fraud in textiles and clothing trade. Their appointment will partly meet industry and trade union claims that large frauds in imported textiles and clothing go undetected and unpunished.

Mr Parkinson acknowledged that job losses had made textiles policy emotive. He said that too often comments were made on the basis of assertions about

imports and import controls which have little or no foundation.

Mr Parkinson was careful to remind textile leaders of parts of trade policy not covered by the brochure. The Government and the Textiles Industry. He said that protection to the consumer cannot be ignored.

"Nor must we forget that the developing countries, from whom most of our low-cost imports come, represent a very important market for our manufacturing industry."

This is clearly important to the Government. Last year, Britain had a surplus in manufactured goods with low-cost textile producing countries of about £5,000m. "So the interests of the British textile industry cannot simply be viewed in isolation from the rest of British manufacturing industry."

But Mr Parkinson was anxious to demonstrate the extent of support given by the Government to industries which he agrees face severe difficulties. In a covering letter to readers of the brochure he points out that since May, 1979, 36 new textile and clothing quotas have been obtained through the EEC.

Action has also been taken against man-made fibre imports from the United States and the Government intends to press for a 'tough successor' when the present multi-fibre arrangement expires. This regulates international trade in textiles and clothing.

Textiles leaders believe that the industry's very existence as a large employer of labour and contributor to gross domestic product is at stake.

About 63,000 jobs were lost in the textile and clothing industries in the 12 months to May. Since then the rate of mill closures has accelerated to about one a week. Thousands of employees are on short-time working.

Mr Parkinson admitted that a booklet was not going to save jobs, but he will be disappointed by its hostile reception. The clothing industry association said that the Government's complacency would not convince the industry that it will seek a tough successor to the present fibre arrangement.

Mr Gerald French, the association's director, said that the reports figures and interpretations were repeatedly slanted to show how effective were existing controls on imports.

Mr French called on the Government to analyse the shortcomings of the present arrangement so that it can press for necessary changes. Mr Alec Smith, general secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers said: "It is not just emotion but anger that is evoked by the havoc that Government policies have wreaked on the industry in the past 16 months." He accused the Government of pursuing policies that had destroyed the livelihoods of thousands of families.

John Huxley

UK fears on product standards barrier

By John Huxley

Growing concern that some European countries, including France and West Germany, are using product standards as trade barriers against British imports is voiced in a National Economic Development Office report published today.

It says that, by contrast, the United Kingdom is wide open to imports according to many manufacturers, because of its different approach to standards.

The report concentrates on the difficulties faced by makers of building materials. But its authors say the industry is by no means alone in voicing fears about the use of standards as trade barriers. "A number of the NEDO committees are seriously investigating possible solutions."

According to the building and civil engineering economic development committees, who were responsible for the report, it is difficult to establish the extent to which standards are used as trade barriers, because they vary widely from country to country.

In Britain, however, standards are voluntary and compliance depends largely on self-certification. Elsewhere in Europe third-party testing is required and standards permit no variation.

Frequently, this means that

special products have to be supplied, at additional production cost.

The committees say that the feasibility and desirability of introducing statutory British standards and greater reliance on third-party testing should be investigated.

Meanwhile, the report takes to task the designers of building products. It concludes that better design would make a significant contribution to increasing exports and reducing imports.

"Material producers' designers rarely travel abroad, and so it is hardly surprising if a product produced for the United Kingdom market is found to be unable to withstand the rigorous rigours of the climate, or even the journey."

The report says, quoting the experience of architects, contractors and engineers.

The group points to the scope for expansion of sales in Europe. Almost a third of building material sales overseas are in the European Community and about half in Western Europe. Nevertheless, British producers supply about 5 per cent of these markets.

"Building Materials: export opportunities and import substitution. £10, HMSO.

Solar hot-water trials on Midlands flats

By John Huxley

Two types of solar-energy systems are being evaluated for hot-water heating in blocks of flats for elderly people on the Bourneville Estate, Birmingham. Sponsored by the Bourneville Village Trust in association with the University of Birmingham and the Energy Technology Support Unit of the Department of Energy, the systems were described last week at a conference held at the university by the Midlands branch of the United Kingdom section of the International Solar Energy Society.

One installation has been providing hot water for residents since 1977. A bank of aluminium panels on the roof faces south and is inclined at 35 degrees to the horizontal. Panels are carried on polystyrene foam slabs supported by plywood and covered by separately supported glazing.

An indirect glycol circulation supplies two copper heat exchangers in parallel in the lower halves of two 1,500-litre storage tanks. The water to be heated flows in parallel through these two tanks, and supplementary heating elements are mounted in the upper halves.

The second installation is in a more recent built block of flats and is of more complex design than the earlier one. It features computer control and a

Technology News

comprehensive monitoring system.

There are two roof areas of solar panels, one facing south-west and the other south-east, each with its own circulation and control system. Total panel area is about 13 square metres, with the panels inclined at only 17.5 degrees to the horizontal. This angle reduces the capital cost of the roof structure with relatively minor loss in panel performance.

In the panels, transparent polypropylene channels carry a blackened heat-transfer fluid under an ultra-violet-stabilized polycarbonate cover. Radiation is absorbed directly by the fluid, which is a reflective layer behind the channels to prevent radiation passing through the assembly.

Storage of domestic hot water is in three tanks (two in the basement, one on the roof) with the water flowing through them in series. The basement tank contains supplementary heating elements connected to the gas-fired central-heating system. The other two are the medium and low-temperature solar tanks; total capacity of all three tanks is more than 8,000 litres.

Each circulation system has two pumps. This provides safety cover in the event of pump failure, and gives the choice of low (one pump) or high (two pumps) flow rates. This latter feature gives flexibility in the heat transfer process.

The purpose-built computer provides the back-up for the control system, which is based on the temperature difference between the fluid in a typical panel and the mean temperature in the medium-temperature tank. Pump operation and tank selection are controlled by temperature differences across appropriate parts of the system.

The Bourneville project was initiated by Mr T. W. G. Gifford, vice-chairman of the Bourneville Village Trust and head of international system engineering at Cadbury Schweppes. Dr Leslie, of the mechanical engineering department at Birmingham University, acted as consultant.

The trust paid for the installation and the Department of Energy, after some delay, is contributing to the costs of an extensive monitoring program. This will last for three years and has three main objectives:

1) To monitor and compare the performance of the two systems. 2) To evaluate novel design features in the second system, such as plastic transparent collectors, panels arranged in two banks facing in two directions, divided water storage, variable flow rates and computer control. 3) To obtain information on which to build a computer-based model—to both to analyse the data and to develop an optimum computer-based design.

Steel-cutting water jet system

A self-contained steel-cutting system based on high-pressure water jets is being designed by the British Hydromechanics Research Association (BHRA), Cranfield, for British Petroleum.

It is intended for use in the potentially explosive environments of offshore oil or gas platforms. Government revenue and entails a bureaucratic machinery to rob Peter to pay Paul. It should be abolished.

Yours faithfully, ANDREW PARKIN, 15 Home Close Road, Houghton-on-the-Hill, Leicester, LE7 9GT.

Sweet talk

From The Reverend Geoffrey Lamm

Sir, The following announcement appeared in your Personal Column yesterday: "Darling M. Happy Birthday, with love, Busby."

Does this mean that the wretched Post Office bird is now resorting to a more reliable means of communication? Yours faithfully, GEOFFREY LAMM, The Vicarage, 60 Thorne Road, Doncaster DN1 2JW, September 11.

Kenneth Owen

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The dangers of growth without responsibility

From Mr K. L. Stretch

Sir, If we must have another nuclear inquiry, might it be concerned with the fundamental disorder rather than its symptoms? For while there is nothing in the evidence adduced to date to discredit the UKAEA's contention that no serious incident or loss of plutonium has so far occurred at Dounreay, there is nothing in its reaction to a long tale of incidents to suggest that it has yet realized, both in its own operations and in its role as a nuclear regulator, the urgency of the need to raise standards generally if we are to enjoy the benefits of more powerful technologies in safety.

The industry is already too big for this to be achieved on a selective basis; only a section, albeit a leading one, of a society that accepts the demand for steadily more responsible behaviour will the inevitable risks be held to a tolerable level. What signs are there that those elements in the community responsible for inculcating such standards have recognized and are measuring up to the situation?

Are our schools educating more consideration and better discipline from our children? Are our churches and universities leading and reinforcing their efforts? Do our leaders, political and administrative, or the representatives of the rest of us show much interest in the problem? Closest to home, does the attitude of the media to incidents and institutions really contribute to the long, hard task of building up the informed sensitivity and standards on which democratic control of advanced technologies must be based?

Unless these basic issues are faced, further inquiries, more complex administrative systems, bigger computers will do nothing to halt our Gogolite stampede after the illusion of perpetual growth, or reduce the probability that the stresses it imposes will lead to a nice, symmetrical big bang at the other end of the century.

Yours faithfully, K. L. STRETCH, 1 Manor Close, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, LE6 5EX, September 10.

Consultative councils for British companies

From Mr Nicholas Baker, M.P. for North Dorset (Conservative)

Sir, High Stephenson (September 9) may be right about the undesirability of imposing consultative councils with statutory powers on all British companies above a certain size, and I think he is.

But he is wrong to censure Amédée Turner MEP for his tactics in persuading the legislative committee of the European Parliament to widen the range of options available to companies on worker participation and the EEC draft Fifth Directive.

Clearly, the Fifth Directive's original form was quite acceptable, and I have no doubt that it would have been vetoed in the Council of Ministers. In the kind of bargaining which EEC rules are hammering out, it is possible that Britain might have had to allow some other equally undesirable proposal to pass for the price of the Fifth Directive in its original form.

Surely it is more in the interest of British companies that Mr Turner and his Conservative colleagues on the Legal Committee should continue to do down the proposals so that the very least, a number of different options are available to companies. It will suit if, as I say, he is possible for the Council of Ministers to veto the Fifth Directive in its revised form.

I applied the part which turned the work towards achieving equality between the sexes, for which the Institute of Personnel Management is also pressing. One worry about work-sharing measures is that they may cause a loss of income in an economic upturn earlier retirement is not entirely irreversible. If labour demand grows, since people can be encouraged to stay at work by suitable incentives from employers and through modification of the earnings rule, from Government.

Therefore, in the Institute's view, the cost of £2,333 per year reduction in unemployment seems a relatively small price to pay for a measure which has such diverse benefits. Furthermore, the total cost would be cushioned in the next few years, because the number of men reaching the present retirement age of 65 will be below normal, as a result of low birth rates in the First World War. Therefore, the cost of pensions will be lower than normal if this measure is not taken.

Yours sincerely, F. C. HAYES, Vice-president (Organisation and Manpower Planning), Institute of Personnel Management, Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London, WC1H 0EX, September 2.

Delivering the goods on time

From Mr F. Lesley Bidstrup

Sir, British industry is cited frequently for delivery of goods not of quality expected.

I wish to compliment Mr Gashford and Mr Andrew Watkinson, with whom I place an order by post on September 4, 1980. The goods delivered, securely packed in perfect condition, on September 11. A good mark for the Post Office, also.

By contrast, I regret to that an order placed to advertiser in your issue of 28th, 1980, has yet to be delivered. I have, of course, written to you today. Yours faithfully, P. L. MIDSTRUP, 11 Sloane Terrace Mansion, Sloane Terrace, London, SW1X 9DG, September 11.

Index-linked pension and pay restraint

From Mr Peter Linklater

Sir, In the debate on index-linked pensions, currently subject to government enquiry, one important point seems to have escaped attention. This is the relationship between pensions and wages when the latter are checked by economic circumstances, sometimes reinforced by government intervention.

I write from the standpoint of experience of responsibility for both pensionation and pension policy in one of the United Kingdom's largest companies, spanning three periods of incomes policies.

At a time when the annual rate of inflation was relatively modest, the RPI index was indeed the principal factor in adjusting individual pensions, and usually honoured in full. It did, however, create awkward anomalies; those going into retirement while incomes legislation was in force required special adjustments to maintain an equitable relationship between those employed and those who had moved ahead in consequence of a short-fall of employee contribution to the fund, and the administrative complications made the whole exercise a bureaucratic chore.

As a result of this earlier experience, it was decided that the principal factor deciding pension adjustment should be the average movement of salaries for those in employment—so the equitable relationship was automatically sustained. One advantage of this approach was that when incomes legislation came to an end, salaries could be adjusted by reference to market considerations (and indeed ability to pay), and were not required by any preoccupation with returning to a previous relationship with pensions levels—which would simply ensure that any benefit derived from incomes restraint was very short run, and promptly engulfed by "catch-up".

There is, of course, the potential problem that the level of wages and salaries could increase to a point where the RPI after a period of restraint, and quite legitimately if productivity improves. Inland Revenue regulations do, in fact, restrict pension increases to RPI, but this has not sufficient flexibility to allow a sequence of years to be taken into account so that shortfalls

can be made up. Thus the end point is that index-linked pensions must be included in the scope of future incomes legislation, better, should be subject to review so that relations with the relevant index are maintained. Unless this is a mindless juggernaut created which can sustain national economic recovery, a situation could be created where the maintained purchasing power of the pensioners' minority population group, quires even greater retirement by others in employment (or in more rational sophisticated pension structures) than would otherwise be required.

I believe these considerations to be of much greater significance than those which concentrate on how exceptional left should be paid for. Even if adjustments are by way of increased contribution by employees, or a not addition to the value of salary for comparison purposes, the only safe market consequences are of those of sale hand.

This is certainly the essence of those accounts Hay/MSL evaluated, containing the distinct quantities of so-called fringe benefits and wholly distrust Research Unit technique in this area.

It is the privilege that is questioned, not its cost. Yours faithfully, PETER LINKLATER, The Gables, Southover High Street, Lewes, Sussex, September 1.

Query to City

From Mr M. Calman

Sir, Most increases in charges are blamed on rises or manufacturing costs. How can this be explained? Last year our Lloyd's insurance certificate 15p; this year the price of paper has risen 10p. The City of London mainly is a leader in inflationary charges? Yours truly, MONTAGUE CALMAN, 1E Carlisle Place, Westminster, London, SW1P 1NP, September 3.

THE TIMES

Veve Clicquot Business Woman of the Year 1980 Award.

Champagne awaits the person who can nominate the outstanding Business Woman for 1980.

The Times Newspaper and Veve Clicquot Champagne are seeking nominations for this unique Award which encourages and compliments the efforts of women in the commercial world. It is no longer exclusively 'a man's world' and there are many awards for women in all walks of life—except business. For these women the climb to the top has probably been harder than for their male colleagues, who now, at least, accept them as professionals and equals.

The Clicquot Inspiration

La Veuve Clicquot was a vivacious young widow and she is the inspiration behind the Award. Possibly the first 'female tycoon', Madame Clicquot became a successful entrepreneur and adventurous exporter. She was a key figure in the perfection of the world's most exciting drink and her bubbling wine thwarted the Napoleonic blockade, seduced the Russian court and laid the foundations for one of the world's leading Champagne Houses.

A Successor

Madame Clicquot had charisma and style. Her success could be gauged accurately by her power, her dynamism, her innovation and her tenacity. Yet she retained her femininity and is immortalised each time her wine is called for as 'The Widow'.

The panel is searching for a woman of 1980 who can match the image of this astonishing woman. Her business is irrelevant. Her achievements, her enterprise and the obstacles she has had to overcome are all aspects the panel will be considering.

Nominations

Completed entries should be accompanied by the fullest information possible. Biographies, press cuttings, financial reports and in particular any details concerning the nominee's personal responsibilities for financial performance and company growth.

Nominations are welcome from anyone and previous nominations may be repeated for 1980.

Completed forms should be returned to: Kerry Falcon, "Business Woman" The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, London WC1X 8EZ.

Closing date for entries: 1st November, 1980.

Champagne Prizes

Two cases of Veve Clicquot Champagne will be presented to the winning nominator who, together with the nominators of all finalists, will be invited to a Champagne reception in The Times Boardroom.

The Award

The Times Veve Clicquot Business Woman of the Year will receive: A vine to be named after her in the world-famous Clicquot vineyards. An expenses paid visit for two to Rheims for the christening of the vine. The winner will become Une Amie de la Veuve. At a traditional ceremony during her visit she will be enrolled as one of a distinguished circle of friends who receive a bottle of the Widow every birthday.

A silver replica of Madame Clicquot's own tastevin and a case of La Grande Dame—a very special vintage Champagne produced to mark the celebration of La Veuve's bi-centenary and made from the vineyards owned during her lifetime. Finalists each receive a replica tastevin and a bottle of La Grande Dame.

The presentation of the Award will be made at a reception in the Boardroom of The Times Newspaper.

In nomine: _____

My reasons for nominating her are as follows: _____

Her company is: _____

Her status: _____

Nominator's name: _____

Address: _____

Daytime telephone number: _____

Rules:

1. The woman nominated must be based in the U.K.
2. Times Newspapers Limited and Veve Clicquot Champagne employees and their relatives may not enter.
3. The decision of the panel of judges is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
4. Closing date of the Award: 1st November 1980. Winners will be announced in The Times Business News shortly afterwards.
5. No names will be quoted without prior consent.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Rothschilds washing dirty linen

It was inevitable that the long-running family feud among the Rothschilds would eventually break out into the open. It is usual, nevertheless, to see Rothschilds washing dirty linen in public.

Mr Jacob Rothschild says that legal considerations forced him to tell shareholders. Rothschild Investment Trust about the lit, but more specifically about the demand by N. M. Rothschild, the merchant bank that RIT either changes its name or accepts draconian limitations on its activities.

There is of course, great prestige in the Rothschild name so, family emotions apart, a "goodwill" element is crucial to RIT. Mr Evelyn de Rothschild, chairman of the bank, felt however that once the interlocking shareholdings were unwound (the bank has already sold its shares in RIT) it was time RIT to act in the interests of its shareholders. These state that once there is not at one common director between the bank or Rothschild Continuation, its hold company and RIT, the directors of RIT shall convene a general meeting to re-name the bank.

Mr Jacob Rothschild has now resigned from the bank but remains a director of Rothschild Continuation until he resigns or is removed. Once this happens the bank will probably only use the initials RIT for its mainstream activities would be run by a recently-formed company, J. Rothschild & Co. in Britain, and one called Rothschild Investments SA for business abroad.

Mr Evelyn de Rothschild is unlikely to be any wiser than he looks as if both sides going to look at their legal position: all yesterday's moves, all the shares had been called by the bank. The feeling then after RIT's acquisition of control of the bank, which includes unit trusts, life insurance and deposit-taking, RIT has been active in activities which compete with the bank. RIT is already present in the other major banking business, low RIT, whose assets are over £100m which has some 10,000 shareholders. It is prepared to sell its 11.4 per cent stake in Rothschild Continuation, the first time this seems to place a price on what effectively is the bank plus the other assets. The bank's share price in RIT is £1.50 and the bank's share price in RIT is £1.50. The bank's share price in RIT is £1.50.

At the heart of the dispute are not only different characters of Jacob Rothschild, an entrepreneur, and Evelyn, who is in the mould of a traditional City banker but also different philosophies of business. Jacob essentially believes in the modern corporation where management and shareholdings do not necessarily coincide. Evelyn still hopes to keep the family bank in the family. But the split goes beyond the two. Evelyn is backed by the rest of the family which controls Banque Paribas in France, while Jacob apparently has the drive of Edmund de Rothschild, perhaps the richest of all the Rothschilds.

be a trying year, but Simon can point to its substantial cash resources—over £35m on deposit—and all net borrowings, with overdrafts of just £1m.

Its cash earned it a net interest credit of £992,000 in the first six months of 1980 and was mainly responsible for the pre-tax profit improvement to £7.62m, since trading profits were virtually flat at £6.3m. A fall in interest rates would in this case of course be unhelpful, though if sterling fell as a result Simon would not complain. Margins on manufacturing in Britain, and particularly on exports, are being tightly squeezed.

In the United States manufacturing interests tell a similar story, but demand for special technology generally remains strong. So a 5 per cent rise in profits this year would indicate £193m pre-tax and a p/e ratio of 8, fully-taxed. A maintained dividend—the interim is unchanged—means a yield of 5.86 per cent, at 276p. The shares leapt 10p yesterday, against an 8 point drop in the index, and though no engineering group is recession-proof, it sharpens look more inviting than many.

Link House One that did not slip up

With a profits rise of 39 per cent to £4.2m in its first year of public ownership, Link House has poured a little soothing balm on to a new issues market still upset in the wake of events at Kitchen Queen, Eurotherm, Peerless Stampings, Haynes Publishing and others.

Link was offered for sale last October by County Bank at 125p a share, and has proved to be one of relatively few newcomers whose stock market status has gone beyond short-term assessment of the stage. The group, which perhaps significantly avoided hitching itself to a profits forecast, has also proved that even in the stricken publishing business there are still exceptions to the rule.

In this case it is Exchange & Mart, which despite a circulation decline of perhaps 5 per cent is still seeing advertising revenues, particularly on the display side, holding up strongly. With E & M and its sister "all-advert" publications providing around four-fifths of profits, anxiety over the consumer and trade magazine division, which is seeing a fall-off in advertising and the books division which suffered a small loss last time, should be minimized.

Even so, the shares which climbed 8p to a new peak of 193p yesterday, could be travelling a little hopefully on a p/e ratio of just under 12 and yield of 6.2 per cent—after a payment 20 per cent above that indicated in the offer document.

Link will be pushed to achieve anything like last year's growth next year while current investments in view, and involvement in a consortium bidding for the west country independent television franchise are not going to reap quick returns.

But Link does have £3m net cash in the balance sheet for use in expansion and there is always the possibility that its directors who still hold 75 per cent of the equity will finally succumb to an offer from a bigger house.

Evidence of deepening recession continues to unfold. The retail sales figures have not been the most useful of economic indicators lately, due largely to recent revisions and a rather different seasonal pattern this year. But if the August figures show a small recovery from July, the trend over the latest three months is clearly down. There is more over no such confusion with the industrial production figures. These give a much clearer indication of an economy moving steadily into recession.

The more interesting figures yesterday were, perhaps, the August trade figures. The current account surplus of £133m in August was not quite as large as some market observers had been going for, but the fact remains that the current account has now (at least provisionally) produced a surplus of £554m over the latest three months.

It may be that export volume will find it progressively more difficult to maintain this year's resilience through the winter months, but it is increasingly starting to look as if the full year current account should be close to equilibrium or even in surplus.

The main implication of that is probably that the sterling has a reasonably good safety net were domestic interest rates to be cut. Rather less clear is whether or not a current account surplus in itself should be treated as the kind of economic landmark that a monetarist government should be looking for to justify such an interest rate cut.

In March of this year *The Times* published a letter to the editor, written from The Ritz, Piccadilly, which began, "Sir, In this otherwise wintry season it is a pleasure to come to London and find the Rothschilds in full bloom." (But) it is a dangerous thing for an economist to have his ideas put into practice." The letter ended: "Professor Friedman will surely agree, he is now fully and fairly on trial. Yours faithfully, John Kenneth Galbraith."

As the Prime Minister said her close group of senior ministers prepare for tomorrow's Cabinet committee meeting, designed to restore the appearance of order to the conduct of economic affairs, there are many who dispute whether in the event it was a fair trial. Just as the German General Staff treated the myth of the "stab in the back" to explain the military events that led to the shame of the Treaty of Versailles, so the hard men who wish to fight again another day are to be found around town muttering that monetarism was not defeated, but betrayed.

The most curious element in this

brief attempt to run the British economy by some monetarist autopilot has been the position of the Prime Minister. She has positively revelled in (even actively encouraged) the depicting of herself by friend and foe alike as a fortress of monetary rectitude, unmoved by the assaults or the warnings of those who wanted prematurely to give up the war against the arch-evil, inflation.

But, while that has been her strong public image, it has been clear from the start that all her political instincts were opposed to any increase in interest rates. Without thinking through the logic of the policy which she decided to embrace, and without any previous familiarity with economic policy, she took on trust from Sir Keith Joseph and others the assertion that the rate of growth of the aggregate of money in the economy automatically determined the level of inflation in the economy some eighteen months to two years later.

As recent studies of her record during her last year as Prime Minister have shown, however, she has an unusual and impressive ability to alter the direction of policy, without losing authority or reputation. The decision being taken this week will mark a shift to the second phase of the

Thatcher Government's economic policy and it will be achieved without headlines about U-turns.

What lessons should be drawn from the collapse of the strategy which was followed during the first sixteen months? The first, of course, is distrust of any prophets claiming to have a simple or simple answer to the problems of economic policy. For they are deep-seated and unlikely to be miraculously cured in a matter of months, or even in the lifetime of a Parliament.

There are certainly good reasons for having a target range for the increase in the money supply. Equally, there were compelling reasons for lowering the top rates of personal taxation. The mistake was to assume that such simple single acts of policy would have a significant impact on the performance of the British economy within any short time scale.

The second relates to the interaction of the three potential arms of government economic policy—fiscal, monetary and prices and incomes. If economic policy is to have a chance of being effective it would seem prudent for all three elements to pull in the same direction with about the same force.

In the case of Mrs Thatcher's first

year, however, all three levers were set differently. The fiscal policy was supposed in the first budget to be broadly neutral, with value-added tax increases and public spending cuts balancing the huge immediate cut in income tax. Monetary policy was supposed to be extremely tight—indeed, the main weapon in the fight against inflation. Meanwhile, in its determination to have no formal prices and incomes policy, the Government presided over what can only be described as an extremely lax incomes policy indeed, for the whole of the vast public sector for which as employer it was directly responsible.

The irreconcilability of these three postures has produced the contradictions which the Cabinet is now wrestling. Its problems are undoubtedly deeper and more complex than they were when it first came to office and the political timetable is now that much shorter. Just as Mr Heath discovered with his dash for growth, when in that instance a price and incomes policy was supposed to keep the lid on inflationary pressures generated by a tear-away fiscal and monetary policy, some harmony across the whole spectrum of economic policy helps.

Hugh Stephenson

Not defeated, but betrayed?

How the tide is turning against 'flag of convenience' fleets



Mr Gerald Cooper, who resigned last week as Liberia's Commissioner of Maritime Affairs: his departure could speed the process of decline for the "open registries" system.

Flags of convenience—or "open registries" as their proponents prefer to describe them—live to fight another day after a somewhat acrimonious debate of the shipping committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva last week.

It was not though through any lessening of the hostility of the developing countries towards flags of convenience, so much as their frustrated failure to find a suitable rod to beat them with.

Developing countries, which numerically dominate UNCTAD, continue to see flags of convenience as cuckoos in the international shipping nest, shorting out the fledgling fleets they would like to see nurtured for themselves. In this they are in natural alliance with international transport unions who see the system as undermining seafarers' standards of pay and service, and their bargaining power to improve them.

Despite these strictures flags of convenience have continued to thrive, now constituting at least 200 million tons of deadweight, about a third of the world's shipping tonnage. Liberia is very much the leader, with 160 million tons deadweight, by far the world's biggest merchant fleet.

Panama comes next with 37 million tons followed by Singapore (13 million) Cyprus and Somalia.

They have prospered because it suited people's interests and because there was no sufficiently strong obstacle to stop them. It suited American owners (who describe them as

pre-nurses—to register their ships with states that not only did not tax them, but forewent any kind of interference in their commercial control. And it suited the flag countries to earn money this way: Liberia's \$14m was its largest source of foreign exchange last year.

But last week could mark a turning point in the fortunes of flags of convenience. It started with their decline despite UNCTAD's failure to agree a formula to phase them out. That task they pledged themselves to return to next year.

Meanwhile, another event occurred last week that could significantly speed the process of decline—the resignation of Mr Gerald Cooper as Liberia's Commissioner of Maritime Affairs.

There has been growing unease over Liberia in international shipping since Sergeant Doe took over, and Mr Cooper, an amateur lawyer of 36, had done much to restore credibility for the shipping regime. He has been trying to do this through good relations with shipowners and continued dedication to the process of self-improvement by way of better training and inspection and responsible conduct at public inquiries into maritime accidents like that of the Amoco Cadiz.

The sudden release of the master and chief engineer of the tanker Salem recently after Liberia had gone to such pains to extradite them from Senegal to face inquiries into the alleged fraudulent sinking of the ship and disappearance of its cargo has shattered international confidence in Liberia's "due processes". It has also apparently shattered Mr Cooper, too, though he resists from critical comment in his resignation statement.

In a world of pollution and piracy, countries that licence ships to sail the high seas, together with owners, masters, and crews to operate them, must

these days have the degree of credibility and respectability that Liberia has been seeking so painstakingly to acquire in recent years.

If they lack those qualities the international community—whether through the politicians of UNCTAD, the technical experts of the International Maritime Consultative Organization (Imco), the international unions of seafarers and portworkers, the coastal communities that suffer pollution or the bankers, lawyers, and politicians who have to face its consequences—will come down on them together to force them out of business.

As Sir Yue-Kong Pao, Chinese owner of the world's largest independent shipping fleet (registered mostly in Liberia) said in an address to UNCTAD last week, the open registries have provided a valuable service since the war in encouraging the rapid expansion of free and flexible shipping which has helped to increase world trade to the benefit of developed and developing countries alike.

That may be so, just as it is also true that some individual ships and fleets under flags of convenience have met the best standards anywhere.

But it is becoming steadily less acceptable to international opinion, when the consequences of error and slackness at sea can be so dire, that ships should be allowed to continue to operate under flags of convenience and respectability national control which ensures that those standards are met.

Michael Bailey

A bright picture for television advertising

David Hewson

During the last year's television dispute, this led to strong demand for airtime on the commercial channels returned.

This theory is less convincing, however, as an explanation for the 6 per cent rise in television revenues during the second quarter of 1980 on the same period last year. The increase occurred in the face of a 3 per cent fall in total advertising revenues during the same quarter and a 7 per cent fall in total press revenues.

The picture emerging is one in which the press is taking the brunt of the recession, while television is holding up. In one area of the press this is understandable. Classified advertising, which fell by 12 per cent in real terms during the second quarter of this year compared with the second quarter of 1979, is more vulnerable to the effects of recession because of its heavy reliance on job vacancies.

But there has also been a 5 per cent decline in display advertising. Newspapers have suffered less badly than other areas, falling 6 per cent during the second quarter compared with 9 per cent for trade and technical publishing and 10 per

cent for consumer media, like magazines.

The cost structure of the national newspaper industry makes it less able to sustain such a decline, however, and has prompted further talk of economy measures and threats to titles in Fleet Street.

The regional press, though it has experienced similar advertising declines, is in a healthier state to weather the storm. This follows several years of improving financial results and the absence of many of the labour problems that have plagued Fleet Street.

What remains to be explained is why television advertising has so far remained exempt from the decline. One theory, and an extremely difficult one to prove, is that the attitude of advertisers themselves has changed since the last recession—that their faith in the powers of television advertising has increased. This is ascribed, ironically enough, to the 11-week blackout last year.

At the time, advertisers

rushed into press and local radio in an attempt to maintain, as best they could, their various marketing strategies.

When the sales figures for the period of the blackout were collated, there was found to be a marked fall in brand share for those leading products which were normally promoted on television.

The importance of this fact has not been lost on advertisers. The blackout provided a unique method of testing the effectiveness of television advertising. While the strength of a campaign in the past may have been to some extent a matter of conjecture, the loss of brand share during a national commercial television blackout would seem to suggest that television advertising is as much a part of a successful marketing strategy as selling the right product in the first place.

The media and advertising agencies have been saying this for years, but have never had it proved so effectively.

There are, however, problems with this theory. According to Mr Michael Waterson, the Advertising Association's director of research, in a recent article in Campaign magazine, it could be that television's increasing share of display advertising has led to such pressure on airtime that changes in the demand for advertising will not be reflected until later revenue results are announced.

The available data and the Advertising Association's econometric projections seem to indicate that there will eventually be a downturn for the television companies.

Another reason put forward by the association for the present strength of television is the rise in imports. Foreign manufacturers, working from a different economic base, need to spend more than their British counterparts to market successfully goods which are largely unknown to the British consumer.

The association admits that these are very much untested theories, but Mr Waterson believes that it is possible that the amount spent in recent years by United Kingdom advertisers has in fact fallen if the spending of

foreign advertisers is taken into account.

The Advertising Association forecast a 5 per cent fall in real terms in total advertising expenditure in 1980 compared with the level which would have been achieved in 1979 were it not for the commercial television dispute.

Others view this as too pessimistic. Certainly there is no big "shakeout" of advertising agency employees, although there have been redundancies and more are probably on the way. Agencies are at something of an advantage when it comes to dealing with falling business. Being largely non-union, they can keep down wage increases to the levels they budget for and there are already grumbles from some agencies about the low level of this year's awards.

Commercial television, whether it experiences a downturn or not, will have to face the recession at the same time as funding the formation of the Fourth Channel. Those groups which win the Independent Broadcasting Authority franchise to run from 1982 will be earning "licences to print money" for a few years anyway.

The most severe effects will be seen in publishing. The industry is already suffering in many areas from costly production arrangements and is just beginning to meet competition from newer forms of selling. The slump in classified makes it difficult to predict, for instance, the long-term effect of computer selling services for houses and cars now challenging traditional newspaper markets.

Local newspaper profits will be affected shortly. The major magazine publishing groups, such as IPC, are rapidly diversifying into new media such as teletext systems in order to broaden their ability to weather the storm.

Along in the field with its inability to find new solutions to problems which have dogged it for years is the national newspaper industry. There are those who are beginning to believe that the deeds of the demon barber of Fleet Street will soon no longer be confined to the Drury Lane Theatre.

Business Diary: Moscow gold and Whitehall • Pip squeak

are international wrangle over way involving the Kingdom and Soviet means over \$50m-worth of in the hands of a British in Arctic waters.

therefore, a British way is alleging that its owners will close it down he loss of up to 130 jobs.

It is the salvage company in the face of competition Norwegian and American ss. Still which one?

is tale as tangled as sea it all goes back to 1942 n the sinking in the s Sea off northern

of the cruiser HMS igh with the loss of the ology of the time of "two s and 55 men."

Edinburgh was on her rom Murmansk carrying 300 tonnes of Moscow hen valued at £1.5 million y for American war s delivered to the ns. The British War Insurance Office, now of the Department of insured one third of the £500,000.

Soviet Union therefore two thirds of any gold red (£30m worth) or and the British rest. f both governments agree reduce, any attempt to the wreck could not still next spring.

Risdon Beazley Marine, recoverers of the Dutch upped by the Dutch up-

Wallchart

IT'S BEEN ONE OF THOSE DAYS...

...THE KIND OF DAY...

...WHEN YOUR SWEETENERS COME OUT IN NINES...

Cargo recovery manager Forgas Hinds told me last night that he would neither confirm nor deny that his company had been awarded the contract to recover the 300 tonnes of gold from the Norwegian coast.

But he did tell me that the recovery could mean the difference between sinking and swimming for the firm in a bad year for the salvage business.

Embattled British apple-growers may care to know that this year has brought them problems for Charles Calléja, president of the apple section of Acofel, the French fruit and vegetable producers' organization, and thus leader of the French-Golden Delicious attack on the British market.

Calléja showed Business Diary round his orchards, at Buzer on the banks of the Tarn, south-west France, where output of apples will double in the next few years, though he and

his partners have more land under peaches and nectarines.

Because of the bad spring weather, Calléja's trees missed their mechanical pruning this year. The manual job thinned them insufficiently, so there are branches that have broken under the strain of the fruit they bear. Then it rained only hours after Calléja sprayed his trees with hormone preparation to thin the fruit, leaving him in an agony of decision whether to spray again and risk seeing all the fruit drop.

In the event he settled for a peculiarly British solution and compromised by respraying half the rows. "It was a mistake," he says glumly. "I should have done the lot."

On the other hand his new programmed irrigation system, pumping filtered river water to each tree, as it is required, he says glumly, "I should have done the lot."

Merchant bank Charterhouse Japhet is busily celebrating its centenary this week complete with specially-made Wedgwood ash trays and a brace of lunches—one for journalists yesterday and another for more respectable City types at the Mansion House tomorrow. Should the Governor of the Bank of England, who will be at tomorrow's affair be taxed with questions about interest rates there is

this little chance of their being published.

The CJ people, however, could avoid being taxed about the recent acquisition of Keyser Ullmann, the secondary bank whose fortunes have suffered closer scrutiny than most. Forfeiting these questions by providing answers in advance Charterhouse Japhet announces that a special private Bill will be introduced in Parliament next April to complete the takeover because it is easier than arranging new contracts with every Keyser Ullmann depositor.

As for Charterhouse Japhet itself, it began as S. Japhet & Co in Frankfurt in 1830, a business venture of one Saemy Japhet. The London office was opened in 1836 at 31 Throgmorton Street.

Saemy such at the job until 1954 when he died at the age of 94 and his business passed into the hands of the Charterhouse Group.

Upward striving readers of the German business monthly Capital are given occasional hints about status symbols. This month's issue devotes two of its 346 pages to information about something to use with the country-style car, like the British Range Rover, when driven in town—spray-on mud.

This new line, from Muhl & Co, comes in four sorts, says Klaus-Dieter Range, the marketing manager—"Tundra" (olive green mud with insects and dead bees), "Sahara" (yellow sand with added sand and stones), "Amazon" (red mud with liana pieces), and "Scotland" (moor-fresh mud with moss and heather). At the next Frankfurt international fair, Range says, Muhl would be adding "Balkans" and "California".

Spot checks at German car accessory shops show no mud and no Muhl & Co. A close look at Capital's illustrations showed that the cans of mud carry a small note—"Allow it to sink in". Even German knowhow cannot have got wet mud, stones and grass through an aerosol spray nozzle.

Could a leading German magazine actually be making a joke? Capital's managing editor, Rolf Prudent (43), will say only: "Other people have tried to tell us this."

I am pondering a compliments slip I have received from an Dijkstra, who according to the inscription is a Telecommunications Headquarters Marketing Executive with the Post Office. I am pondering it because, unusually for a gentleman of his calling, there is no telephone number on the slip.

3. A researches show that if you call 43 9314 further information may be forthcoming.

Ross Davies

The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

**World cocoa
crop expected
to decline**

The world cocoa crop for 1980-81, according to early prospects, is likely to decline somewhat from the high 1979/80 level, which has been estimated at around net 1,595,000 metric tons, according to Gull and Duffus Group.

But, the world surplus for the current season year ending September 30, 1980, is expected to rise sharply to 158,000 tons.

LME stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week, all in tonnes except silver, which is in tray ounces: Copper, fell 75 to 11,990; Tin rose 640 to 4,345; Lead rose 9,525 to 63,225; Zinc rose 11,375 to 41,000; Aluminium rose 9,850 to 33,500; Nickel, fell 180 to 4,890; and Silver fell 210,090 to 26,050,000.

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Money became tighter as the day progressed yesterday and the Bank of England relieved the situation with moderate-scale help, buying small amounts of Treasury Bills and local authority bills direct from the discount houses and lending a small sum overnight at 10% to five or six houses.

	Market rates (day's range)	Market rates (close)
New York	September 13	September 13
Montreal	\$2.7700-7820	\$2.7700
Amsterdam	\$3.62-66-1/2	3.64-8-3/4
Brussels	68.50-60	68.45-60-1/2
Frankfurt	13.16-16-1/2	13.16-16-1/2
Dublin	1.1200-1350p	1.1335-11
Paris	1.45-35p	4.77-35p
London	174.65-18.40p	174.65-18.40p
Madrid	174.65-175.90p	175.80-90p
Milan	2024-371r	2023-332r
Berlin	11.32-30-1/2	11.30-29-1/2
Paris	9.63-64p	9.59-63p
Stockholm	9.52-99k	9.50-99k
Tokyo	360p	359-11p
Vienna	30.10-35sch	30.04-11p
Zurich	3.90-94f	3.90-94-1/2

Effective exchange rates quoted in Deutsche Marks.

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes
Sterling	75.6	-30.2
US dollar	82.4	-10.1
Canadian dollar	80.6	-17.2
Swedish krona	100.0	-10.0
Belgian franc	115.1	+13.3
Danish kroner	106.8	-4.6
Deutsche mark	134.2	+43.6
French franc	191.7	+10.0
Guilder	126.3	+20.2
French franc	101.0	-5.9
Lira	52.8	-31.6
Yen	135.9	+31.5

Based on trade weighted changes
from Washington agreement
December 1945

BANK OF ENGLAND INDEX 100.

EMS Currency R

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from 1990
Belgian franc	29.7637	40.5556	1
Danish krone	7.7236	7.8139	1
German D-mark	4.2836	2.52902	1
French franc	5.94700	5.67890	-
Dutch guilder	2.74361	2.74810	0
Irish punt	0.686201	0.671405	0
Italian lira	1157.79	1202.90	3

*adjusted for sterling's weight in the divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

(7) calls, 9^h-10^h; seven days, 10^h-11^h; one month, 11^h-12^h; three months, 11^h-12^h; six months, 12^h-12^h.

Sparring encountered some quite heavy selling on foreign exchanges yesterday and its value against the dollar was estimated by the effective exchange rate index, dropped 0.6 to 75.6.

In dollar terms, the pound dropped from 2.4445 to 2.3970 and the franc fell about 3 cents in hectic early trading.

The threat of a national debt default by the Swiss government, a major factor in the decline of the franc, was also mentioned by dealers said, although other considerations were again the possibility of a rise in the Swiss day, and the pre-weekend rise in United States prime rates.

As well as the higher prime rate, the rise in the dollar was the increase in Eurodollar rates. However, the dollar failed to hold its gains against the franc, eased from 1.7805 to 1.7830, Swiss francs softened from 1.6295 to 1.6315, and the French franc fell from 1.6385 to 1.6425.

1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288	
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Age	% change annual adjusted**	discrepancy limit: plus-minus	Local Authority Bands					
			1 month	2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months
15	0.34	1.53	1 month 17-17	2 months 7-17	3 months 13-14	4 months 13-14	5 months 13-14	6 months 13-14
16	-0.35	1.44	1 month 16-18	2 months 8-18	3 months 14-16	4 months 14-16	5 months 14-16	6 months 14-16
17	0.31	1.22	1 month 15-16	2 months 10-16	3 months 14-15	4 months 14-15	5 months 14-15	6 months 14-15
18	-1.19	1.367	1 month 15-15	2 months 12-14	3 months 13-14	4 months 13-14	5 months 13-14	6 months 13-14
19	-1.18	1.32	1 month 15-16	2 months 12-14	3 months 13-14	4 months 13-14	5 months 13-14	6 months 13-14
20	-1.19	1.065	1 month 15-16	2 months 12-14	3 months 13-14	4 months 13-14	5 months 13-14	6 months 13-14
21	2.32	4.08	1 month 15-16	2 months 12-14	3 months 13-14	4 months 13-14	5 months 13-14	6 months 13-14

** positive change denotes work

Local Authority Bands

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates:

1 month 15-16 2 months 12-14 3 months 13-14 4 months 13-14 5 months 13-14 6 months 13-14

fixed: ann. \$672.50 (an ounce)
\$866.50 (per coin); \$668.671.
Uncovered (per ounce) — \$965.691,
\$750.569.
Certificates (new): \$100-171 (\$70.50-
1 month 10%, 3 months 12%
6 months 12%, 1 year 14%
Interbank Market(%)
Overnight: Open 15-16% Close 16
1 week 15-16% 6 months 14-1/2-14 1/2
1 month 15-16% 9 months 14-1/2-14 1/2
3 months 15-1/2-15 1/2 12 months 13-1/2-13 1/2
First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate)(%)
3 months 16% 6 months 15%
Finance House Base Rate 16%;

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SECRETARY
MARKETING
CHELSEA

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

- APPOINTMENTS VACANT
- BUSINESS TO BUSINESS
- DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- FINANCIAL NOTICES
- FLAT SHARING
- LEGAL APPOINTMENTS
- MOTOR CARS
- PROPERTY
- PUBLIC NOTICES
- RENTALS
- SALESMEN AND ARTISTES
- SECRETARIAL
- APPOINTMENTS
- SITUATIONS WANTED

Non-refundable fee to be added to the Times P.O. Box, 100, Pall Mall, London, W1K 1PL. To place an advertisement in any of these categories, call:

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY

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PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS

01-789 9231

PERSONAL TRADE

01-789 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE

061-834 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, call:

Classified Customer Department 01-857 3324, ext. 7182.

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL ADVERTISING

is Monday for all advertising, Friday for Monday.

Stops and alterations to copy to 3.30 p.m. prior to the day of publication.

For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday.

On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser.

On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

CLASSIFIED RATES

PERSONAL COLUMNS

£3.00 per line - £15.00 per cm semi display - £15.00 per full display

APPOINTMENTS

£3.00 per line - £15.00 per cm semi display - £15.00 per full display

PROPERTY

£3.00 per line - £15.00 per cm semi display - £15.00 per full display

WEEKEND SHOWAROUND

£12.00 per cm full display, minimum 5cms.

COURT CIRCULAR

£4.00 per line.

BOX NUMBERS

£3.25.

BIRTHS

BENJAMIN - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Benjamin, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Benjamine.

BRADSHAW - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Bradshaw, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bradshaw.

CHAPMAN - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Chapman, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chapman.

CHILDS - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Childs, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Childs.

DAVIES - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Davies, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davies.

DEATHS

BARCLAY-HARVEY - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Barclay-Harvey, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barclay-Harvey.

BLACK - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Black, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Black.

COOPER - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Cooper, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cooper.

EVANS - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Evans, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evans.

FERGUSON - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Ferguson, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson.

GORDON - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Gordon, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gordon.

HARRIS - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Harris, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harris.

IRVING - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Irving, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Irving.

JONES - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Jones, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jones.

KING - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, King, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. King.

LANE - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Lane, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lane.

LEWIS - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Lewis, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis.

MARTIN - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Martin, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martin.

MURPHY - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Murphy, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Murphy.

NEEDHAM - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Needham, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Needham.

OLIVER - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Oliver, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Oliver.

PETERSON - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Peterson, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Peterson.

ROBERTS - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Roberts, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Roberts.

SMITH - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Smith, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith.

THOMPSON - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Thompson, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thompson.

WATSON - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Watson, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Watson.

WILLIAMS - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Williams, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams.

WILSON - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Wilson, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson.

YOUNG - On September 10th, at St. Mary's, London, a son, Young, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Young.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE CASUALTY OF St. James's, London, is now accepting applications for the position of a full-time, permanent, and well-qualified person to be in charge of the day-to-day running of the hospital.

VERSTAPPEN'S "ECONOMY USA & CANADA"

Pitman House is pleased to announce that the publication date of this title will be the 16th of September 23, previously announced.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1 Support a railway school, perhaps (9).

2 Puzzling things in games somewhat (7).

3 Hot stuff from philosopher under shower (10).

4 Still, this production was nonsense (9).

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